THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 61 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

Alice Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn 125° Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

10, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorized by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

CORONATION DURBAR
RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street.

ICE CREAM AND FALOODA SPECIALISTS.

A Trial is Solicited.

The rendezvous of the elite of
BOMBAY
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
Mahableshwar

BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS

Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.

For particulars apply to:

THE PROPRIETOR.

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

To use this Snuff is a sweat pleasure to all. It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain Headache, Semi-headache, Fistula, Coldl, Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Re. 1; dozen Rs. 3-12-0.

Sample free postage extra Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macob. Madras-Rose Mask-Kevda Black and yellow ghwateli and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes.

AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS:
Snuff Merchants,
AHMEDABAD.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS ENGLISH AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 15th and FRIDAY, the 16th days of March, 1917, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) each day at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, a valuable lot of well made and artistically designed English and Indian jewellery being the surplus stock of a well-known local jeweller consisting of diamond hoop rings, rose and Marquise rings, gold rings set with emeralds, rubies, pearls and opals in great variety, one valuable pearl and ruby collar of 7 rows, one diamond necklace set with 21 diamonds, one opal collar set with diamonds, pearl and turquoise muff chains, coral neck chains, cut emerald beads chains, gold enamelled and gem set brooches of butterfly flower and other designs, scarf pins, keepsake gold brooches, 18-ct gold repeater watch, one gold English watch by James Murray, silver watches, rare and valuable cigar cases and powder and trinket boxes enamelled in rich artistic colours, large cut crystal glass perfume bottles, gold penholders and several other articles of jewellery.

On view. Catalogues may be obtained application.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT NULL BAZAAR, ERSKINE ROAD, AT DUNCAN ROAD, AND AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDY BAZAAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under the instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chabildas Lukhmidas and Narayendas Lukhmidas the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikoo Miya Coor and others, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of April, 1916, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises on the undementioned days:—

LOT NO. 1.
Erskine Road Null Bazaar Property.
SALE ON MONDAY, the 12th day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Erskine Road (Null Bazaar) without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2545, New No. 5969, Old Survey No. 1425, and New Survey No. 711, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house and vacant ground of Nizam Patel, on or towards the West by the house of Parsi Merwanji Muncherji, on or towards the North by the public road, and on or towards the South by the Erskine Road aforesaid which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6809, 6810, 7939, and Street Nos. 64-1-11B, and were formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

LOT NO. 2.
Duncan Road Property.
SALE ON TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 121 2-3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2498, New No. 5519, Old Survey No. 857 and New Survey No. 4292, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house of Nathoo Nanjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Vanjara Bhavoo Nundajee which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7374 and Street No. 283, and were formerly and are now with occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

LOT NO. 3.
SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual fazendari land or ground paying a fixed annual fazendari rent of Rs. 12 to the fazendars the fazendars whereof are Maneckbai, daughter of Bapuji Raghunath Trilokekar and other together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 308 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3665, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the garden of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the West by the Parel Road Bhendy Bazaar, on or towards the North by the house of Shaik Haji Tar bin Shaik Vadud Esmal, and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Cassum Joosub which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2270 to 2272, and Street Nos. 407-13, 415-33, 425-27, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 CASES NITRIC ACID.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th March at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of an office concerned.

35 cases Nitric Acid Japanese, each case consisting of 2 jars of 70 lbs. each, above 84 per cent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let." and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO MAIL MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to
FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co.,
POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

WANTED

WANTED.—PROOF READERS. Must be Graduates. Pay Rs. 70. Apply to "M. D." c/o. this paper.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co.. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—An educated young man of the Bhatnagar Kayasth sect to marry an accomplished young lady of the same sect age about 18 belonging to a well-to-do and respectable Kayasth family in Upper India. Apply to Box No. 626, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7273.

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the
SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER with First Class Certificate and knowledge of Motor Engine, to serve as Superintendent of Fire Brigade and Workshops on pay from Rs. 100 to 120 per mensem. Probation for 12 months. Applications stating age, accompanied by copies of testimonials, to reach Undersigned before 20th March 1917.
(Sd.) ASARDAS, M. N.,
7087 President, Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February: MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30, Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED.—SALESMAN for hosiery and sundries. Only experienced hands need apply with testimonials to BHIMJI JAYRAJ and CO., 251, Hornby Road. 7331

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT by an English lady of good disposition as a Companion in an Indian family. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7356

WANTED—Competent CANVASSERS on handsome salary. Apply personally with testimonials.
LAXMICHAND DHARAMDAS & Co.,
7355 54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Bombay. Apply immediately with copy of testimonials stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7332

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR and a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON for Dhrangadhra State Medical Department: quarters and conveyance free. Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra, Kathiawar. 7283

REQUIRED—Twenty-five good English-speaking TALLY CLERKS for Inland Water Transport Service, Basrah. Apply in person with original certificates to ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of Recruitment, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. 7350

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BAY WALER MARE thoroughly broken to harness. Fast and very handsome. Rs. 650 or offer. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 7357

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

MATHERAN.—For Bungalows for the hot season Apply early to LORDS, Matheran Stores. 7118

TO LET.—On New Queen's Road, 1st floor, facing the sea, 5 bed rooms, drawing, dining, electric lights and lift. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI, 6, New Queen's Road. 7314

TO LET—"SPRING VILLA" at Lonavla with 1 big verandah, 1 hall, 1 dining room and 4 bed rooms and bathroom, healthy locality, beautifully situated about five minutes' walk from the station. Apply to Box No. 636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7306

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the following articles of grain from 1st May, 1917, to 31st October 1917, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, Ahmednagar up to 12 noon WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.
Gram, Barley, Bran, Oats, Maize, Kulthi, Oil-cake, Salt and Linseed.
Forms of tender and schedules for the supply of above articles are obtainable on application in writing and payment of Re. 1 per set.
(Sd.) T. G. PEACOCKE, Colonel,
Supdt Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar, 7th March, 1917. 7327

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 14th March, 1917, to 4th April, 1917, both days inclusive. The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in London on 21st March, 1917. 7347

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1916.
To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
To confirm the appointments of Messrs R. D. Tata, A. J. Bilimoria & N. B. Saklatwala as Directors.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 26th February, to 12th March, 1917 both days inclusive.
By Order,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 21st February, 1917.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 19th March 1917, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February, 1917, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 7187

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 26th March, at 7 p.m.
H. J. DIBBS,
B. D. BARNES,
7351 Joint Hon. Secretaries.

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1917, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala as an additional Director.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 22nd March, 1917, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1917. 7354

THE PREMIER MILLS, LTD.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. The CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS Ltd., Agents of the above Mills up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. for the construction of the building of the above Mills, consisting of main block including Rope alley, Engine and Boiler House, Chimney, Mechanic Shops and Loom Shed and also for excavation and building of Mill reservoir and underground Tunnel.
2. Printed forms of tender giving schedule of rates, may be obtained free of charge from Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia and Sons, Consulting Engineers and Architects, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
3. Form of Agreement and General specification and Conditions and Plans can be seen by intending tenderers at the Offices of the abovenamed Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia and Sons.
4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to us and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.
5. Deduction at the rate of 10 per cent to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the amount of Contract will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.
6. Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Agents.
7246 The Premier Mills Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSHI JETHA KHIMJI has no right or authority hereafter to carry on in the name of our client's deceased husband Hirji Keshavji Joshi, the business of freight, insurance and consignment broker which the said deceased carried on in his life-time. Any person dealing with the said Joshi Jetha Khimji in the name of Hirji Keshavji Joshi, will do so at his own risk as to the consequences and the estate of Hirji Keshavji Joshi will not in any way be liable or responsible for such dealings.
Dated this 7th day of March, 1917.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Attorneys for Bai Hirabai,
widow of Hirji Keshavji Joshi.
7321

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 453 of 1916.
DAMODAR ANANDJI, a firm ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DHIRAJLAL BHIMBHAI and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and of the defendants abovenamed in all those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being in the suburbs of Dumas in Sachin State, bearing Survey Nos. 231, 232, 238, 246, 272 and 174 and admeasuring in all sixteen acres and four gunthas together with the bungalows, buildings, houses and outhouses standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South partly by the property of Dahya Runchord, partly by the property of Bania Laywalla and beyond that by the property of Bhimji Jairaj and partly by a gully and beyond by the said property of the said Bhimji Jairaj, on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalla Dulabh and partly by the property of Bhaka Pema, on or towards the North partly by the property of Nathubhai Dulabhbhai Tapodhan, partly by the said property of Bhaka Pema and partly by the property of Vala Patil and on or towards the West by a public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 10th day of February, 1917.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
7274

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CHOTALAL MULCHAND has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing situate, lying and being at Malabar's Wadi, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 19, New No. 118, Old Survey No. 55, New Survey No. 1/473, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Ward C No. 4403 and Street No. 6, containing by admeasurement 377 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East and South by a passage common to both the properties marked A and C in the plan annexed to the Conveyance, dated the 29th day of October, 1874, on the West by the house of Nandkore, wife of Nagindas Bhanabhai, on the North by the house of Doolabh Jagdish and Dadoba Ramchad Acharya and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said Chotalal Mulchand and his tenants.
Dated this 10th day of March, 1917.
ARDESIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
7353 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 312 of 1916.

TULSIDAS MOHANJI ..... Plaintiff.
BHAGWANDAS HURJIWANDAS & anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 26th day of March 1917 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being at Mowjee Danda in the Bandora Taluka Zilla Thana in the registration Sub-District of Bandora, containing by admeasurement 2,800 square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 298 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the said Toolsidas Mohanji on or towards the West by the property of Laxmidas Tribhowandas on or towards the North by a private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Cama Building Bell Lane Bombay.
Dated this 8th day of Feb. 1917.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
7163 Commissioner.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.).

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSES, DISTRICT CAWNPORE.

Suit No. 581 of 1916.

(Process fee has been realized.).

Sriram Ramnath, General Gunj, Cawnpore through Ramnath ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Ramdass owner of the firm Ramdass Meghji in city of Bombay Vadgadi Bazar through Abdul Hassan Abdul Karim Bhora, Bombay Badki Gadi Bombay. ..... Defendant

To Ramdass Meghji, owner of the firm of Ramdass Meghji through Abdul Hassan Abdul Karim Bhora.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 350, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and, as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 6th day of March, 1917.
BY ORDER B. MURARI LAL SAHIB JUDGE
SMALL CAUSE COURT, CAWNPORE.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,971 BAGS WAX, ABOUT 6,097 WOODEN PLANKS, 693 GLASS JARS ACETIC ACID, 161 CASES GHEE AND ABOUT 1,521 BAGS MIXED GRAIN.
Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 14th March, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at C Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge, Goods Station, the following goods discharged, Ex. S. S. India (late S. S. Vorwaerts), being perishable or damaged cargo, or cargo indistinguishable owing to obliteration of marks:—
About 1,971 bags wax.
About 6,097 wooden planks.
About 693 glass jars acetic acid.
About 161 cases ghee.
About 1,521 bags grain such as rice, methi, bran, gram, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th March, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD (NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOWKLI, OF THE G. I. P. RLY. AND OPPOSITE CHINCHPOWKLI FIRE BRIGADE.)
On MONDAY the 19th March at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by order of and under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Mincheher and Hiralal attorneys for the owners sell by public auction on the premises the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two main roads and accruing very good rent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder.—
All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5528 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736 New Nos. 1/3164 and 1/12730, 1/13598 and 1/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3A/3609 and 2A3609, 1A3609 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608(1), 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7627(1) 7650 and Street Nos (1), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15(1) 348 to 370 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the West partly by the stable yard and partly by public passage, on or towards the South by the public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Jadowji Thobhvaon.
For further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Mincheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owners herein at their offices at 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.
Note.—The above property will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 150 BALES KHANGAUM COTTON.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th current at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the G.I.P. Railway Goods Yard at Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following bales of Khangaum Coton slightly damaged by fire and water.
About 150 bales Khangaum Cotton as also loose cotton.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
Bombay, 12th March, 1917.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of the remaining very valuable artistic and ornamental furniture belonging to Mr. H. N. Vakeel will be resumed TO-DAY at 2 p.m. at his bungalow. "The Cliff" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.
Drawing room furniture will be sold to-day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
PROPERTY NOW ON VIEW.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
A VERY RARE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN WHO WANT REALLY VERY ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th day of March, 1917, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at "The Cliff," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the remaining very handsome and unique rich ornamental and rare furniture platedware, pictures, porcelain China glassware clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany cabinets, sideboards, dining table, wardrobes, bedsteads, sofas, chairs all made to especially selected designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.
Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered out from the well-known makers Messrs. Dickens and Jones of England.
Porcelainware and ornaments consisting of Doulton's Royal Crown Derby, Coalport Royal Worcester, Minton's Dresdens, and Royal Hungarian.
Best Carara marble and bronze statues and figures.
English and Indian silver ware and carved ivory pieces best English carpets, especially made to order and stair-carpets and rugs of best English makes.
Rare oil paintings by well-known painters in massive gold frames and selected other pictures in ornamental frames.
Grandfather and other clocks.
Japanese screens, ornaments and plates.
Finest crystal glass dinner services.
The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by and is the property of Mr. Hormusji Nasherwanji Vakil who is changing his residence.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH MARCH, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
On THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Janzira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable teakwood and blackwood carved and plain household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, made to order cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned iron framed grand cottage piano by Collard & Collard, cavred teapoys, flower stands, handsome table ornaments, rich carpets, engravings, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rolled top writing table, English refrigerator ice box, etc., etc.
The property of K. Yoshikawa, Esq., of Messrs. Bruel and Co.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th March, 1917.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser's
Hornby Road BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
DO NOT MISS
the 2nd and final Episode in the career of the
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."
This week
"FANFAN & CLAUDINET."
MARIE FROMET
as
"CLAUDINET"
MADELINE FROMET
as
"FANFAN"
showing the terrible struggles of the
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
With the Travelling Show.
In this episode Jean, who was given away to Limace the Burglar is now grown up and known as "Fanfan," trained to be a thief, and has, for his companion in escapades, Claudinet (MARIE FROMET), nephew to Limace. These little wretches enact an enchanting drama interwoven with love, misfortune, devotion and sublime self-sacrifice.
The Incomparable Comedian
WIFFLES
As "A Dancing Master."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT
"THE CIRCUS DE LUXE"
TWICE DAILY
AT
5-30 AND 9-30.
THE MOST REMARKABLE SHOW
OF ITS KIND IN EXISTENCE.
THE MOST
UNIQUE AND REFINED
ENTERTAINMENT
EVER PRESENTED IN BOMBAY.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
PATRONISED AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
BY
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
TO-DAY AT 5-30 AND 9-30
A Bewildering Array.
OF
NOVELTIES.
A VERY VESUVIUS OF BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.
A PROGRAMME OF AMAZING EXTENT
CARRYING THE SPECTATORS.
BY STORM.
"THE IDEAL FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT"
AT THE
MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE
IN BOMBAY:
THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Galiery Re. 1 & Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.
PLANS AT ROSE & CO.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEE.
LOOK OUT
FOR
BRILLIANT NEW ATTRACTION.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week
THE GREAT CLASSICAL PICTURE
THE PRIEST OF ISIS
or
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII
See the startling sacrifices of Mydia.
A powerful plot, exquisite scenic settings combined with the best talent in the Cinema world.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45 p. m. 8-15 p. m.
N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address upon request.

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AMUSEMENTS.

A NOTABLE EVENT
In the
CINEMA HISTORY OF BOMBAY !
THE SUPER-SERIAL,
THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
Opens at the
WEST END CINEMA
4 SHOWS DAILY 4
At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
DON'T MISS THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF THIS THRILLINO STORY OF A GIRL'S ADVENTURES.
The heroine is
BARBARA BRENT.
The film is
THE GIRL FROM 'FRISCO.
The Theatre is
WEST END CINEMA
WEST END CINEMA
Tel. No. 3400. New Churny Road.
Special Tram Arrangements at the last show.

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EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P.M.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES : EXCELSIOR PICTURES : EXCELSIOR PICTURES :
"SONS OF FRANCE" { A Pathe Drama in 3 parts unfolding a thrilling Plot with incidents of the present War.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
The latest from Blighty
BEAUTIES OF FRANCE
In the Valley of Juinte
"WIFFLES THE MULTI MILLIONAIRE'
Cinema Prices : Rs. 2, 1 and annas 8 and 4.

6-30 To-night 10
GAIETY— THEATRE— EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
THE WHAT NOTS :
A HIGH CLASS VARIETY COMPANY
And
MYSTICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
RENVILLE ROBERTY
MASTER-MAGICIAN
AND ILLUSIONIST
MISS IRENE BERYL
Classical and speciality dancing, chorus, ballad and Serio Singing, ragtime medleys.
"THE ONE WITHOUT A SECOND"
CHARLIE
Comedian and sifflue r.
THE WARLEYS.
MINISTERS OF MIRTH.
Sketch Artistes and dancers
SEE THEM IN THE GREAT SENSATIONAL
VAMPIRE
DANCE
and the Humorous Revue
JACK ASHORE
MISS MONA
The ever Popular Soubrette
Above MAMMOTH varieties
intercepted by
THE FLOWER GIRL
OF MONT MARTRE
Also COMEDY

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Armando Vay's Latest Sensation
THE CIRCUS DANCER
THE CIRCUS DANCER
THE CIRCUS DANCER
in five gripping reels.
Featuring
COUNTESS CECYL TYRAN-PAGANINI.
Acknowledged to be a truly great production of the age.
DO NOT MISS IT. FEW DAYS LEFT.
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
THRICE NIGHTLY :—7, 8-45 AND 10-30
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
USUAL HALF RATES.
Dainty illustrated booklet can be had at the theatre : PRICE ANNAS TWO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Every Evening at 9-30 sharp !
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
presents the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY
COMPANY
in a Season of Musical Comedy and Revue
25 Clever and Versatile Artistes.
FIRST PRODUCTION !
THE LONDON COLISEUM REVUE
"THE REDHEADS"
A Musical Comedy Revue in 2 acts.
Book by William Baron. Music by Robert Hood Browne.
Produced by
HARRY HALL
(Late producer London Hippodrome)
FULL ORCHESTRA
under the direction of
WOLSELEY CHARLES
Plan at ROSE & Co.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARSEE necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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DENTIST
FROM LONDON HOSPITAL)
OPPOSITE COOK'S BUILDINGS,
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London 9th Mar.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
" Forwarded	68,000
" Imports	25,000
" Stock	774,000
Actual Weekly Sales	31,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 10th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	10,944,000
American Visible Supply	238,000
East Indian , ,	174,000
American , ,	3,700,000
Other , ,	71,000
Total Sales'	3,000
East Indian Sales	1,700
Total 'Speculation	2,000
" Export'	6,000
East Indian	100
" " Stock	26,000
" " Forwarded	3,000
" " Actual Export	500
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	1,100
American Afloat	110,000
East Indian Afloat	16,000
Total Afloat	184,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Mar. 10th

Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
" to Continent	6,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	75⅞

New York March 9th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent	Nill.
Futures at New Orleans May	17.87+24
Futures at New Orleans July	17.69+19
Spot Cotton at New York	18.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.50
Futures at New Orleans May	17.34+16
" July	17.23+14
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

New York. Mar. 8th.

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	70,000
" Exports to Great Britain	35,000
" " to France and Continent	26,000
" " to Japan	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,233,000
" at Interior Ports	1,096,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—More Offering Dull.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3/8
" " " 6 "	5 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 3 4
" 7 day market loans	4 5/8
Consols 2½ %	53 3/4 No change.
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44 Nominal
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	63½ No change.
Government Securities 3%	54½ No change

London, Mar. 8th

Bar Silver Spot	37 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Bear Covering quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3/8
" " " 6 "	5 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 5/8
Consols 2½ %	53½ +¼
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	44 Nom.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	63½ Unchgd
Government Securities 3 %	54½

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 9th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85¼
4½ % 1925—1945	£92½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.83

London, Mar. 7th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85¼ +¼
4½ % 1925—1945	£955 92½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.21 Unchgd.	27 +80

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 9th.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	8

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-March Value	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	98/
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	112
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-April Sellers	102

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Feb Mar. paid	110

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
do do Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-May Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/2½

London, Mar. 10th.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Afloat paid	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-Mar. Value	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Sellers	98/
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March April Sellers	112/
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-Apl. Sellers	102

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	147
Standard Copper G.M.G. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

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Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-May. Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/2½

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

The Annual Meeting of this Bank will be held on 21st March 1917. The Board of Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. which will absorb £36,000. They further propose to place £15,000 to reserve and to carry forward £9,545.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 12TH OF MARCH, 1917.
BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON.
In the Division Court No. 52.
FOR JUDGMENT.

62-16-554-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mnfg. Co., Ltd. in Liqn, and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co., Bhalshanker K & G.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

63-16-567-15.—S A Tyabjee (for a pauper), Ganbai v. Ahmedally Mazmerally, Ardeshir H D & Co.

82-16-1337-15.—Little & Co., Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Dolaji & Co. a firm, Payne and Co.

61-16-172-16.—Mirza M & M, Mahomedally Ahmedally v. Hoosenboo, Matubhai J & M.

67-16-715-16.—Jamsetjee R & D, Tulsidas Tejpar v. A L Pareira, Motichand and D.

68-16-542-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Araham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hoo-kamchand, Malvi H M and R.

69-16-364-16.—Edgelow G W & Co., Narotam Morarji Goculdas & ors v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (in Liquidation), Little and Co.

70-16-1081-15.—Payne and Co., The Phoenix Mills Ltd. v. Madhowdas Rupchand & Co. a firm, Mulji and Tha.

BEFORE MR JUSTICE MARTEN.
In the Division Court. No. 40.
SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1010-16.—Ard H D & Co., Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Bhajiwalla v. Furdovaji B Motiwalla & anr.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

981-15.—Jeh S M & H, Alexander Francis & anr v. Ibrahim Dossabhoy & anr, Mans. H M & Co.

884-16.—Hiralal & Co., Mathuradas Dowlatram v. Shrepad Wasudeo Pilginker & anr, Khand & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

447-16.—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malekatejar v. C Vorhaid & Co., a firm Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 6-3-17.

579-15.—Malvi H M and R, Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Jethmal & anr. Part heard, 23-2-17.

150-12.—Patell & Eze, Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & anr v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohete and ors Sham M & H Ch S 27-2-17.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper) Pushotam das Madhowji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors Shroff D and D.

1037-16.—S A Tyabji (For a pauper.) Korba Errayya Sayanna v. Korba Sayanna Erraya & ors Purnanand & Co.

1096-14.—Khanderao L & M Munjvehari Govindrao Joshi v. Govindrao Harischandra and ors Manecklal & C. Forbes & Co. Unwalla P and P.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co. Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mafg Co Ltd Wadia G & Co.

1157-16.—Unwalla P & P Charandass Khatao a firm v. Monji Molji Captain & V.

13-16.—Madh. K & Ch. Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Rajchand Lakhmichand & ors Malvi M & R.

S. C. CT. 438-18307 16.—Dikshit Dh. & P Bhagwanji Tulsidas v. Fardoonji Jamaspji Pandia and Co.

204-15.—Surajmal and Co Ratansey Manekchand v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors Wadia G & Co Mehta D & L.

1347-16.—Surajmal and Co Ratansi Manekchand v. Velji Natha and ors Purnanand and Co Mehta D and L.

614-16.—Rustomji an dG Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman and ors Captain V Nanu H and Co. For Postponement.

661-16.—Payne and Co Purshotam Mathuradas and Co a firm v. Deokaran Nanji and ors Captain and V Pandia & Co.

1206-16.—Edgelow G W & Co Edulji Hormusji Sopariwalla v. Esoofalli Keekabhoy Ardeshir H D & Co.

1358-16.—Manecklal and Co Keshavji Lalji v. Chandulal Nandlal Desai Pandia and Co.

730-16.—Patell and Ez. Messrs. Mirzamal Gayanand a firm v. Gayaprasad Bharulal alias Gayaparasad Malvi H M and R.

1203-16.—Edg. G W and Co Jehangir Ratanshaw Dadabhoy v. Cursetji Dadabhoy Dhamdadina and ors Kanga and S Cragie B & C Parmanand and Co Edg. G W and Co.

INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhai Rahimji presiding.

The Directors in their Annual Report for the year ending 31st December 1916, stated:

In this year 713 New Policies were issued over and above a large number of renewals and the net premium earned by the Company amounted to Rs. 71,813-10-6, interest and other receipts amounting to Rs. 22,062-5-10 to in all Rs. 93,875-0-6. Only 14 petty claims for losses aggregating to Rs. 5,257-4-6 were paid during the year, the average per claim working out at Rs. 119-0-6. Deducting the above-mentioned sum of Rs. 5,257-4-6 and other items of expenditure viz., Rs. 16,145-7-11, and after having written off the sum of Rs. 50,000 for depreciation of securities the Company has earned a net revenue of Rs. 24,462-4-1 which amount together with the last year's balance of Rs. 5,613-11-3 makes up a total sum of Rs. 30,075-15-4.

This sum the Directors recommend to appropriate as under :—

1. For payment of Dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-4 per share absorbing Rs. 26,441-4-0.
2. For payment of Bonus to the office staff Rs. 467-0-0.
3. To be written off the Furniture account Rs. 1,000-0-0.
4. The remainder to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 2,167-11-4. Total Rs. 30,075-15-4.

The report was adopted with the recommendations made in it.

Messrs. Madhavji Thakersey and Chaturbhuj Shivji were re-elected directors.

CO-OPERATION IN THE DECCAN.

It has been arranged to hold a District Co-operative Conference at Baramati for the Districts of Poona and Nagar. A Committee of co-operators such as Messrs. Deshpande, Unde and Upalekar has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The Chairman and Committee Members of all the Societies in the two districts have been invited. The Conference will be held on the 15th instant, M. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., Commissioner, C.D., will preside. The Registrar is at present camping at Baramati.

DON'T FAIL THIS WEEK'S SENSATION
CHARLES DE LARUE
First Part: CRIME INVESTIGATOR Serial
On the track of
THE VAMPIRES
Showing— CRIMINAL CUNNING MATCHED AGAINST RECKLESS BRAVERY.
Law and righteousness fight for supremacy.
TIME AND PRICE AS USUAL.
Side by side is shown
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OLYMPIA
CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 1266.

WHY SUFFER ALWAYS FROM INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA ?
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Try a course of six bottles for Rs. 5. Price, per bottle Re. 1. Sold everywhere.
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cementless patches. You can repair your own inner tubes by using a little bit of petrol from your petrol tank
Price for 6 patches Rs. 2.
The rival patches are on the same process but will cost Rs. 4 per tin.
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	Rs. a
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28 0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18 0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	60 0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18 0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14 0
Buckland's Indian Company's Act 1916	12 0
Indian Company's Act by Rangachariar, S. K. 1915	12 0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16 0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35 0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20 0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20 0
Woodroffe and Amir Ali's Law of Evidence 1915	18 0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9 0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10 0
Theobald's Law of Wills	20 4
Gale on Easements 1916	18 12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22 8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63 0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual, 2 Vols. 1915/16	8 0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7 1
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914	12 0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11 0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6 0
Snell's Principles of Equity, 1915	15 12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	15 12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	12
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	850 0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18 12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9 0
Kerr on Injunctions, 1914	26 4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12 0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes, 1915	10 0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4 0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5 0
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	9 0

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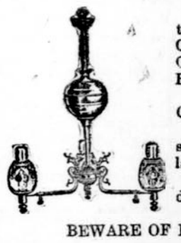
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 3rd of Maher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 17th Jamadee-ul-Auwal, 1335.
Hindu: 7th of Fagun Vad, 1979.
Sunrise: 6h. 55m.; Sunset: 6h. 47m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandmen Musical Comedy Co., in "The Redheads" at 9-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 3-45 p.m.
Drawing for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society Conversazione, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.
Standard Mills Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting Nowsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3-45 p.m.
Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 4 p.m.
Sun Mills, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Chuneegate Street, Fort, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 13.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 2-30 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m., and parcels up to 11-30 a.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Garden Party at Government House at 5 p.m. His Excellency will hold an Investiture in the State Bungalow at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 14.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RAMKOOVERBAI, aged 33, wife of Mr. Karsandas Pitamber of Messrs. A. B. Karsandas & Co., died yesterday (i.e. Sunday evening). Oothamna ceremony will take place to-day (i.e.) Monday at 4-30 p.m. B.T. at his residence in Bazar Gate Street.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN-POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday, 17th March 1917:—

Wednesday, 14th March:—Fall in on the maidan at 5-30 sharp.

Morse to be learnt, and everyone to bring pencil and note paper.

Saturday, 17th March:—Fall in on the maidan in field uniform at 4-30 p.m. for general field work.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding,

Mar. 12.

Annual Training Camp.

It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will commence at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next, the 14th instant, as per Camp Order No. 1 dated 3rd March, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on Saturday the 24th March.

Attendance is compulsory, unless medical certificate is granted. The first meal in Camp will be dinner on Tuesday March 13th.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

March 12.

601—Inspection.—The Battalion (Adults and Cadets) will parade on Maidan, opposite Headquarters at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, March 17th. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

All members and Reservists excluding only those on actual Military Duty, must attend unless granted leave of absence in writing which will only be given on production of a medical certificate.

602—Promotion.—The C. O. is pleased to make the following promotion in Motor Cyclist Section with effect from the 6th March, 1917:—

No. 5164, Motor Cyclist H. E. Bryring, to be Motor Cyclist Corporal.

603.—Attachment.—With effect from 1st March, 1917, the Indo-British Institution Cadets will be attached to "K" Company and the St. Peters, Mazagon Cadets to "I" Company.

604—Command.—Captain H. T. Gorrie took over command of "G" Company with effect from March 1st.

605.—Medals Decoration.—Extract from Gazette of India Army Department, dated 23rd February, 1917, is republished for information:—

No. 289.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India, is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officer:—

Captain (Hon. Major) Norman William Faith.

606.—Musketry.—The Range is allotted daily to Casuals C. Company, must arrange for Musketry to be completed this week.

Musketry Competitions.—All competitions are cancelled until further notice.

607.—Cadets Drill Competition.—Will be held at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Thursday March 22nd.

608.—Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company Class will parade at Princess Dock Armoury at 4-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesdays.

609.—Parades:—

"E" Company, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section:—On Wednesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Company every Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress, Drill order.

"G" Company.—No parade this week.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, March 12.

253—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 17th March, 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

First Aid Class and Stretcher bearers drill, Monday at 6 p.m.

At the Engineering College—

"E" Company, Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m.

254—First Aid Examination.—An Examination for First Aid certificates will be held at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd instant.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members desirous of being employed as clerks in Military Offices should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

HOME RULE SERIES.

The thirteenth lecture of this Series will be delivered in Marathi by Mr. Waman Malhar Joshi, on "Our Fitness for Home Rule" under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street. Mr. Achyut Balwant Kolhatkar Editor, "Sandesh," will preside.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 13th instant, and not on Monday the 12th as previously notified. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m. and parcels up to 11-30 a.m.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A social gathering of the above Club was held yesterday evening at Ramchandra Mansions, Girgaum, when a large number of South Indians were present to enjoy the hospitality of the Club. Altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent, the various items of entertainment including vocal music, being gone through amidst much enthusiasm. The first social of the Club thus proved quite a success and served to bring together many South Indians in Bombay and will, it is hoped, be the forerunner of many such pleasant and useful functions in the future.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE NEXT ATTRAGTION.

There is an element of mystery about the coming novelty at the Royal Opera House. The advertisements word it: "She and Her Company." For one thing it is not usual for a lady to tour a company. And again, who is "She"? Full announcements will be made in a day or two, but for the present it is sufficient to mention that once again the deed, and not the spoken word, will be the medium relied upon for effect. There will therefore once again be a spectacular appeal to every class, and still another triumphant season is anticipated.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

The Management have begun their new week since Saturday with one of those fine masterpieces the Cinema going public have an opportunity of witnessing "The Priest of Isis" otherwise "The Destruction of Pompeii" one of the Films that has attracted thousands of people all over the world, and the Bombay public must be fortunate in having this golden opportunity, which we are glad to see, is taken advantage of to the fullest extent. Abraces, the Priest of Isis, conceives a secret and burning passion for Ione, a lady of fashion, and in order to separate her from her true lover he poisons her cats that Glaucus, her lover, is in love with Nyclia, a slave girl, consequently Glaucus is received very coldly when he declares his love to Ione and she taunts him with the statement that "you have a blind girl, Nyclia, in your house, bought by you from Burbins, whom you care for. Then how can you love me?" To convince Ione of his love, Glaucus presents her with this blind slave, Nyclia. Abraces conducts Ione alone to the Temple of Destiny and vehemently tries to ingratiate himself with her, but Nyclia scenting danger, hastens to Glaucus who saves Ione from the cruel clutches of Abraces. Nyclia who herself is in love with Glaucus learns of the coming marriage of Ione and Glaucus, relates of her unhappiness to a friend who obtains for her what is called a love philter and Nyclia gives this philter to Glaucus. But unfortunately Abraces had a hand in this and he had managed to change it into a madness lotion. Glaucus consequently becomes temporary mad and seizing an opportunity, Abraces kills the High Priest and lays the blame on Glaucus. Glaucus is tried and condemned to be thrown to lions. Here is magnificently depicted those grand scenes of the early festivals and in the midst of that Vesuvius commences her deadly work and Pompeii is quickly burried in ashes and lava. But Nyclia manages to reserve Glaucus and Ione, herself paying her last sacrifice for the union of the two lovers.

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NOTE:—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

The following items of business will be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, to-morrow at 12 noon:—

RESOLUTION—

By the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.

"This Council places on record its sense of the great loss it has sustained in the death of the Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp, the Director of Public Instruction, who was for many years a member of this Council and endeared himself to all his colleagues by the ability, eloquence and fairness which invariably characterised his work here and elsewhere."

PRESENTATION OF THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1917-18—

BILLS—

1. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bill No. V of 1916)—Second Reading.

2. A Bill to amend the law for the inspection and management of boilers in the Presidency of Bombay (Bill No. VIII of 1916)—Second Reading.

3. A Bill to provide for increasing the number of elective members on district local boards and other matters—First Reading.

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—

Resolutions by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel Bar-at-Law.

This Council recommends that, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Decentralization, which were commended by the Government of India in their recent Resolution on Local Self Government that steps be taken to constitute village panchayats in this Presidency in select areas and if necessary a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to suggest and advise Government on the necessary methods of detail to be adopted for the purpose.

This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take steps to have at least one special training college for primary school teachers and mistresses established in the City of Bombay at an early date.

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the number of elective members on all municipalities constituted under section 10 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, or, in the alternative, on such of them as enjoy the privilege of selecting a president by a two-thirds majority shall in future, be not less than two-thirds of the whole number of councillors.

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the number of elective members on all local boards enjoying the franchise of election for the last 25 years or upwards shall, in future, be not less than two-thirds of the total number of members.

This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to rule that no officer of Government shall stand as a candidate for the office of vice-president of any local board of which any other officer of Government is president.

This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to undertake legislation so to amend the Local Boards Act as to provide that presidents and vice-presidents of all local boards in the Presidency proper shall be elected non-officials, with power to the Governor in Council to direct, by a notification in the *Government Gazette*, that the said provision shall not apply to any local board to which for exceptional reasons, which shall be set forth in the said notification, he shall deem such provision unsuitable.

That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct an enquiry by a Committee or otherwise on the question of the public expenditure of this Presidency with a view to secure economy whenever possible.

Resolutions by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.

This Council recommends that Government be pleased to represent to the Supreme Government that it is desirable to recognise as qualified for Government service students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University provided they have attended a recognised school for two years just before their examination and produce a certificate of satisfactory character and progress from the head of such a school.

This Council recommends that in connection with the proposed arrangements for the establishment of an Arts College at Dharwar Government be pleased to remove the condition that the principal of that College is to be a European member of the educational service.

Resolution by the Hon. Sardar Shrinivas Cooposwami Mudaliar.

This Council recommends that Government be pleased to move the Railway Board to provide railway-platforms and waiting-rooms for passengers on the stations on the Barsi Light Railway, and specially at Barsi.

Resolution by the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgi, Bar.-at-Law.

That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the advisability of appointing, if or as soon as financial conditions permit, a separate officer to push forward and popularize co-operative credit in Sind.

Resolution by the Hon. Mr. Pathan.

This Council recommends that the Government be pleased to issue a Press Note on the subject of the Karnatak College, giving the public a clear assurance that the Government will, as soon as the financial conditions permit, raise the Second Grade Arts College to be established at Dharwar by the beginning of June next to the status of a First Grade College.

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WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 10.

Nearly general rain has fallen east of Baluchistan due in part to new disturbance now in Rajputana. The chief falls are Harnai three-quarters inch Quetta and Kalat a half.

Forecast:—A few scattered falls over northwest India.

SIMLA, March 11.

The disturbance in Rajputana yesterday nearly disappeared. Weather has been generally dry.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western and north-western districts and clear elsewhere. Temperature has again risen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind but generally in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess during the day in west Rajputana and at night in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para; night temperature is above normal in Kathiawar and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now 3deg. to 10deg. F. in excess at night in the western half of the reporting area but is still in defect during the day in the extreme eastern and south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Some showers have again occurred in Baluchistan. A depression is shown to-day over Rajputana, north Gujarat and Central India West. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the greater portion of the reporting area.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in north-west India, the west United and the Central Provinces and a few showers in Malabar.

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IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET HEADS INTRODUCED.

EDUCATION POLICY.

MR. SHASTRI'S DEMAND.

RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

INCREASED COST OF POLICE BY TEN LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 10.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Mr. G. A. Lowndes, Vice-President, presiding. There was a fair attendance of visitors.

After interpellations, Sir Claude Hill opened the second stage of discussion on the Financial Statement for 1917-18, In introducing the heads of revenue and expenditure which stood against his name, he expressed at the outset the appreciation of help given by certain members of the Council by discussing with him certain matters connected with agriculture and forests. With regard to forests he said the revenue had shown a very wholesome recovery and an actual increase. He said:—

"We are pushing on with consideration the schemes for the development of the vast forest resources of this country. As an example, I may mention that an extensive project is under consideration for the working of the forests of the north and middle Andamans which promises to be exceedingly profitable to the State. The Government of India are fully alive to the immense potentialities of the Indian forests when they are properly developed. I referred at this time last year, to the fact that we had brought out from England a tanning expert. Mr. Pilgaim has since arrived and we hope that good results may follow from his investigations. The utility and value of employing such specialists for the investigation of products of this kind has justified itself by the results of the work done in the experimental manufacture of paper pulp from bamboos, and, I think I may say, that, but for the outbreak of war, it is fairly certain that one or more bamboo pulp factories would by this time have been nearing completion or even have started work. I referred last year also to the strengthening of the establishment, so urgently needed, which has been sanctioned for various provinces. I may mention to-day that the question of forming a special cadre of Forest engineers is now receiving attention and has been referred for the opinion of local Governments.

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT PROFITS.

Sir Claude Hill announced the following figures showing the distribution of wheat profits totalling Rs. 23,70,000:—Punjab 10,70,000, United Provinces 7,75,000, Central Provinces 2,25,000, Bombay 1,50,000, N.-W. Frontier 50,000, Agricultural Adviser 1,00,000.

GRANTS FOR EDUCATION.

Sir Sankaran Nair next introduced the Education and Sanitation Budget heads. He said that the sum spent on education in the current year, was more than what was spent in 1915-16 by twelve lakhs, and in 1917-18 they would be spending considerably more as the Government were giving a recurring grant of 30 lakhs of rupees, a grant which made in time of war was a striking testimony to the high regard in which the Government held education. Sir Sankaran Nair remarked that if they allotted it for primary and secondary education it was because it was that part which was most in need of attention. Though in accordance with the resolution of 1913, local Governments and bodies had done a great deal to remedy the state of affairs, yet seventy per cent. of teachers were untrained while there were still areas where the standard of pay was not sufficient to keep the younger teachers in the profession. Dealing with the wishes of the Government regarding spending grants he said that the Imperial Government were giving in most cases every latitude to the Provincial Governments and said the grant made to each province, will be available at its discretion for training or for pay or both. It would be a recurring grant and could be utilised for primary or secondary education as desired, but they hoped that a predominant share would go to the primary teachers. It was intended primarily for male teachers, as it would probably be best to deal with female education on a separate footing, but there would be nothing to prevent a local Government? The whole grant had been distributed with the exception of Rs. 75,000 which the Government intended to utilize mainly in meeting the needs of the European community in the matter of training schools for teachers.

SANITATION GRANTS.

Sir Sankaran Nair then dealt with the expenditure on sanitation which was was mainly distributed between the Sanitation Reserve and the Indian Research Fund Association. The former, which normally amounted to Rs. 7,70,000 temporarily surrendered in current year 2 lakhs and in the coming year it would surrender 1 lakh and fifty thousand. The Association, which would urrender in the coming year, as in current year, 2 lakhs, would receive only 3 lakhs.

Mr. Sharp laid on the table his report on Education 1915-16 and said the figure for the Central Provinces had not been incorporated but if any member wanted the information he (speaker) would be happy to supply him with copies of the pamphlet.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN 1915-16.

The Educational Commissioner's brief narrative for 1915-16 dwells on the effects of the war and shows that the progress, though retarded, has not been checked. The expenditure from public funds exceeds that of the pre-war year by 71½ lakhs. The annual increase in pupils, though far less than during the three pre-war years was nearly 170,000 in 1915-16. The expenditure from all sources is now over 11 crores and the number of pupils over 7½ millions. Nearly 60,000 girls have been added to the enrolment. The proportionate increase of Muhammadan pupils is satisfactory. Among the principal events are noticed the establishment of the Benares Hindu University, as a type new to India, the progress in manual training and school hygiene, the substitution of vernacular for English as the medium in middle classes of the United Provinces, the re-organisation of the Patna Training College, the affiliation of the Medical School, Belgachia, the passing of the Medical Degrees Act and the opening of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women. The calculation of the Imperial allotments made in the years 1915-16 shows that over 9 crores exclusive of increased provincial and local expenditure have been given out from this source, of which about 330 lakhs is Provincial balance for future expenditure. The annual recurring allotment from the Imperial grants is 124 lakhs. The examination results shew an improvement over those of nine years ago, though there is some uncertainty as regards the maintenance and uniformity of standard. College discipline has not been altogether satisfactory. The condition of secondary Education especially in Bengal is criticised. There has been retrogression in the number of boys in primary schools in Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces, but a fair increase for all India. The facilities for the training of teachers are still defective and 70 per cent. remain untrained. The percentage of the European and domiciled community at school is satisfactory.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND RESAARCH WORKS.

Sir Pardey Lukis speech in introducing statement regarding medical relief was devoted to showing the Council that the money spent on medical research and preventive measures was money well-spent. He thought that there was not a single feature of his administrative career of six years he would look back upon with greater gratification than upon the progress effected in the organisation of medical research and the development of the Indian Research Fund Association. Dealing with the ways in which his department had served in the War he said that besides sending many research workers to war work and despatching to Mesopotamia several fully equipped field laboratories, they had been able to manufacture in vast quantities vaccines of different kinds at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, and the Kasauli Institute. To show how well the institutes had acquitted themselves in this connection he quoted the very appreciative remarks of the Medical Advisory Committee, made at the end of the last month which reflected great credit on Majors Brown and Cunningham. Referring to the Research Fund Association he said its activities though curtailed had not ceased and many problems were under investigation. Thus Mr. Elchvie was enquiring at Poona into plague prevention and his reports showed that in barium carbonate they had rat poison safer to handle and more efficacious and cheaper than any till now used. In view of the part played played by grain stores and markets in the dissemination of plague, the Association had financed the construction of a model rat proof grain market in Lucknow. It was also helping financially Major McCay in his enquiry into the prevalence of diabetes in Bengal.

RESEARCHES GRANTS FOR RESEARCHES.

It had further given a grant to Dr. Sudhamoney Ghose who was investigating into the composition of *Chaulmogra oil*, the derivatives of which were yielding most encouraging results in leprosy treatment. Grants had also been given to the Rangoon and Shillong Pasteur institutes, which would afford unrivalled opportunities for post-graduate and medical research. Dr. Lankester was now writing his final report of tuberculosis, while Dr. Soparkar (Parel) was engaged on certain very promising Pathological investigations. With reference to *tubercle bacillus*, another enquiry upon which Major Liston and Dr. Soparkar are engaged, was in connection with *bilharziasis* with which disease men and soldiers returning from Africa and Egypt were found to be infected. Hitherto this disease has not prevailed in India, but in the altered circumstances of the present day, it was essential to enquire into the possibilities of its gaining a foothold in this country. The disease was due to a small parasitic worm and the recent researches of Dr. Leiper in Egypt had shown that certain varieties of watersnail act as intermediate hosts and were essential to the worms' continued existence. Endeavours were now being made as to whether any of our Indian fresh water snails were capable of acting as intermediate hosts for this parasite. So far none had been discovered.

He informed the Council that Dr. Mackenzie Wallis, a well known chemical Pathologist was engaged on most important investigations connected with chemical sterilization of water and in a preparation at a very cheap rate of a certain media for bacteriological work. The last disease to which Sir Pardey Lukis referred at length was the hookworm disease. After pointing how as a result of investigation, they had found that 70 to 95 per cent. of the coolie classes were infested by hookworm, he said, in a short time measures would be framed aiming at eveni their eventual eradication, and observed that since the parasites were bred in polluted soil, as a preventive measure they had devised an excellent system of latrines. Before resuming his seat he also alluded to Mr. Cornwall's works on Kala Azar at Coonoor, to Mr. Knowles' work on Amœbic dysentery at Parel and to various other matters.

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

Sir George Barnes then introduced statements under heads Posts, Telegraphs, Salt, Excise, Customs and Stationary, and Printing. He dwelt at length on the strain put by the war on the Post and Telegraph Departments and said that 20 Supervising officers, 544 Postmasters, inspectors and clerks, and 524 menials were now on war duty turning out an enormous quantity of work. As an instance of postal traffic he mentioned that one lakh parcels were handled monthly at Basra. In addition, to the Field Service, the Postal Department had also to keep a card index giving the whereabouts of each individual to enable the despatch of letters and parcels to the invalided men.

Similarly the Telegraph branch also had been put to a severe test, and there were at present 1,200 Engineers and 600 of the Traffic staff in Mesopotamia, and 650 Engineers and 125 of the latter in East Africa, besides the men lent to the Indo-European Telegraph Department or else employed in Seistan and Arabia. Many of the Posts and Telegraph Department had been mentioned in the despatches while three got the C.I.E., and one Indian subordinate the D.C.M. Sir George also stated that Telegraph workshops had also been turning out munitions. Turning to Inland traffic, he said that Telegraph traffic had increased by ten per cent. but though the strain had been great the business had gone on, due chiefly to the loyalty, zeal and devotion of every rank of the staff.

Turning to Salt he alluded to the steps taken to bring down the high level of prices in the Punjab. The Government were also hopeful of increasing with the limited machinery at their disposal, the output of the Mayo mines, but the present present position of Rajputana salt the sources were not without anxiety. The Government were not sparing any trouble.

FREIGHT POSITION LIKELY TO BE MORE DIFFICULT.

Referring to Customs and Excise, he declared that it could certainly be said that trade conditions generally had been unexpectedly good. The Government had also some special problems to solve and they involved a direct interference with trade in most cases.

"Nevertheless," he went on to observe, "as I have said, trade conditions generally in the past year have been more favourable, think, than any one could have expected. I fear it is equally true, however, that we have now to face a period of greater anxiety than we have experienced in the current year. The freight position is likely to be more and more difficult and the necessity of economising tonnage to the greatest possible extent is one of supreme importance. The Home Government have found it necessary recently to take most stringent steps to prohibit the import of all articles into the United Kingdom that are not absolutely necessary, while the export of many articles from the United Kingdom which India normally consumes has been similarly curtailed. These steps must, of course, re-act directly on our trade. Restrictions, I need not assure you, are not imposed unless and until they are necessary for the vital interests of the Empire, that is to say, in the interests of us all. Those concerned in commerce and trade, have accepted in an ungrudging spirit the restrictions which in the past have been found necessary and we shall not look in vain for the same spirit in the future. We must and we shall stand together to bear our share of the burdens of war, and any measures which are essential for the successful prosecution of the war, will, in the future, as in the past, be accepted without demur."

MR. SASTRI ON ADDITIONAL GRANT FOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri moved a resolution for the addition of Rs. 30,00,000 to the provision made for elementary education. He said his resolution had quite a different object from the resolution moved on the 28th of the last month. Mr. Gokhale's Bill was opposed by the Government mainly on the ground that the voluntary system was still capable of yielding good results. They avowed that they had the same end in view as Mr. Gokhale, but preferred to reach it by measures, carefully designed on the present system. For a time, the Government acted up to the pledge, and it was generally felt that although Mr. Gokhale had failed in his main purpose he had really spurred the Government into a new policy of increased expenditure, for the extension, as distinguished from the improvement, of education. For three years in succession recurring grants were assigned to the Provincial Governments under the head of Education and they now amounted to Rs. 124 lakhs per year. It was a period of great hopes for educationists and Sir Harcourt Butler was believed at one time to have contemplated a scheme amounting to Rs. 10 crores a year. At the culmination it rained lakhs and tens of lakhs on his auspicious head, while his successor received, but a poor drizzle of tens of thousands. A part of the recurring grant was spent in the opening of new schools, and the period was marked by a real expansion of elementary education. After the war began, the Government of India stopped all new grants to education and as the Hon. Mr. Sharp pointed out, the other day, the recent activity of the department of Education seemed to be to make plans and shelve them for the moment. The Government seemed to have lost sight of their own declared purpose of adding 91,000 primary schools and doubling the number of pupils that attended them.

EXAMPLE OF MADRAS.

The province of Madras afforded a very favourable example of the way in which the policy of the India Government directly affected the progress of elementary education. The Government of Madras stimulated by the India Government, pledged themselves to grant, out of provincial revenues, a progressive annual grant of two lakhs and it was in consequence of this liberal policy that while the other local Governments had to cut down their educational budgets on account of financial stringency, the department of Education in Madras had suffered the least least from these evil effects. In the last three years, however, the Government of Madras spent no money in opening new schools and Mr. Sastri had in vain contended that one out of the two lakhs' progressively recurring grant, should be devoted every year to the opening of new schools, the other lakh being devoted to the improvement of the existing schools. The Government, however, apparently believed though they never allowed it openly that all extension of elementary education must be financed by the recurring imperial grants, while their money should be devoted exclusively to improvements. There was reason to believe that what happened in Madras was happening everywhere in India. Eyes were turned to the Supreme Government here, and his request for a grant of 30 lakhs, car-marked for the purpose, was a call to them to act up to their profession. Non-officials had no belief in the voluntary system, but they had a right to demand that if the Government of India believed in it, they should show their belief by a ceaseless pursuit of that policy. The non-official members felt satisfaction, without doubt, in seeing a provision in the budget of 30 lakhs recurring grant for education, but it was for the purpose of improving the pay and training of teachers both in secondary and primary schools. This was an excellent object in itself and no one grudged the item. Certainly, the speaker was not against efficiency or improvement, but the contention was that the two purposes of improvement and extension must proceed *pari passu*. The policy of extension could not afford to rest even for one year. They were like a coloney of men compelled for their living to make a clearing in rank forest. The struggle between the reclaiming activity of men and the luxuriant growth of the forest would have but one end if the axe and the spade and the fire were not plying incessantly and all the time, this necessity would certainly not be denied on the Government side as a general proposition, but the contention might be, that during the war and only during the war, allotments of money for the extension of education would be suspended. It was true that the needs of the war were paramount, but the needs of education and sanitation of the people came next in the order of importance, and could not and ought not to disappear at any time from the financial dispositions of the Supreme Government. War or peace, abundance or want, the Government must make a fresh recurring grant every year according to a settled programme to start fresh schools. Till such a programme was produced, it would be difficult for an impartial judge to acquit the Government of a merely platonic adherence to the theory of universal elementary education.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S REPLY.

Sir William Meyer in replying to Mr. Sastri said that the resolution asked the Government to take up a definite liability and that it was impossible for them to accept any such mandate. They had to meet heavy demands in connection with the War and their surplus was small, while many were the unforseen calls on the exchequer. Mr. Sastri had asked them to treat education as a matter which was only second in importance to the war. Yes and that the Government was of that opinion was shown by the fact that in spite of the strain of war they had budgetted for an additional recurring grant of £200,000 for primary education. This was allocated wholly for the improvement of teachers so far as their training and pay went, because that improvement was an essential preliminary for any educational reform. To undertake any further financial responsibility would result in the conversion of a surplus into a deficit, but he thought it might be possible to do more in this direction when affairs progressed. At any rate, fresh schools without efficient teachers would be like an army without officers, and could not be opened, if they wanted education to be real and not merely an eyewash. He then explained that there had been a progressive increase in the expenditure on education since 1911-12. Judged by the past the Indian Government had not been lacking in interest in education. Continuing he said that education was a provincial item of of expenditure, and it was to make the Provincial Governments as far as possible self-reliant that the growing items of revenue were assigned to them in provincial settlements. The Imperial Government, while ready to go to their assistance when possible, could not accept any definite liability, but only act on the principle "help those who help themselves."

Mr. Malaviya in speaking on the resolution, said that if it was contended that expenditure on no department could be cut down, he would remind the Council of the sum allotted to Delhi and said by cutting it down no interest would suffer. To put the need for efficient teachers before the expansion of primary education, was a wrong doctrine of recent growth. It was a false principle to devote too much attention to the efficiency of teachers, and to make it an excuse for delaying the expansion of education.

Sir William Meyer said to follow Pundit Malaviya's advice and cut down the expenditure on Delhi, would be to incur absolute waste. They would have to disband the establishment and the materials would go to waste.

Mr. Sastri in replying to the debate, said it was a large programme that was needed to secure the expansion of primary education and to throw the responsibility of carrying it out on the shoulders of local Governments, would be unjust. Continuing he said that he was not acquainted with the secrets of budget making, but his experience of provincial finance inclined him to believe that if they wanted the Government could secure any amounts of money. Thus on one occasion in Madras, though the Government were not prepared to make additional grants when urged by the non-officials even to the extent of a thousand or such small sums of money, they suddenly sprang upon them an item of expenditure in connection with the starting of Government secondary schools costing as much as four lakhs of rupees. It was true that the scheme fell through, thanks to the Missionary opposition in England, but it was there all the same. While the Government were pleading lack of funds to comply, and non-officials requested for small additional grants, there was in incubation a big scheme that would cost as much as 4 lakhs.

The resolution was negatived.

RAILWAYS.

Sir Robert Gillan made a statement about railways and dwelt at length on the part played by them in the production of munitions. He drew attention to the large percentage of profits yielded by the railways and said this was due to the increase of traffic and decreased expenditure. He paid an eloquent tribute to the staff which though depleted, was by working at high pressure meeting all the demands made on it.

INCREASE OF RS. 10,00,000 IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Sir Reginald Craddock in introducing the heads of his administration, said that all the services under his charge were services which offered no hopes of decrease as every one of them, Post, Jails, Police and Medical, were inevitable and bound to increase. He said the war had thrown heavier work on all these departments, but perhaps the heaviest hit was the Medical and he wished in the name of the Home Department to emphatically express his appreciation of the continuous hard work which the Director-General, Sir P. Lukis, had performed and the perfectly invaluable assistance he and his officers had given during the war under very trying and difficult circumstances. The Hon. Member then dealt with the changes in jail administration during the year and then turning to the police, said that during his term of office the total increase in the cost of the police amounted to Rs. 10,00,000. This had been accompanied with a steady and continuous improvement in the force. He said he could not understand why the Press and people should constantly abuse their fellow-countrymen in the police, and he paid a high tribute to the patience, zeal and courage, which characterised the police force throughout the country. He praised the services of Sir Charles Cleveland and his staff in dealing with criminal investigations. Sir Reginald then referred to the fact that his term of office was approaching its completion and he referred to what he called the repressive measures with which he has been associated. He regretted they had been necessary. He would have much preferred to be associated with the various reforms which he had introduced, and if he had been denied the privilege of seeing these come to fruition he hoped that he had done something to advance them. He then gave a warm tribute to the help and assistance, he had received from his secretaries and all the officers of his department.

SUBSIDY OF NEWSPAPERS.

In reply to a question by Mr. Asad Agakhan, Sir Reginald Craddock stated the Imperial Government does not subsidise any Indian or Anglo-Indian newspapers or periodicals, but merely take such number of copies as are required for departmental purposes. In 1911 the following newspapers were subsidised by the local Governments; namely, (Bombay) "Jagad Vritta" 10,000 copies, amount of subsidy per annum Rs. 16,000; (Bengal) "Sulav Samachar" 25,000 copies, amount of subsidy per annum Rs. 62,000; (United Provinces) "Independent" 300 copies, amount of subsidy per annum Rs. 9,000; (Eastern Bengal and Assam) "Viswa Barta" 11,000 copies, amount of subsidy per annum Rs. 32,000. The subsidies in the last three cases were withdrawn after a year and have not been renewed. The period for which a subsidy was sanctioned in the case of the "Jagad Vritta" has not yet expired.

ORDERS UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyenger asked: (A) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the reply of the Bombay Government to a question put at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on the 4th December last regarding persons against whom orders are passed under the Defence of India Act; that in view of the desirability of speedy action in such cases, is it not possible to ask for a formal explanation before the orders are passed? (B) Is it a fact that Mrs. Besant was given no opportunity for an explanation before the orders under the Defence of India Act were issued against her by the Bombay Government. (C) If so, will the Government of India, having regard to the answers given by them to question No. 45 in this Council on the 27th September last, be pleased to suggest to the Bombay Government the desirability of affording Mrs. Besant a real opportunity for an explanation by stating the facts, allegations and grounds on which that Government made the said orders, and of cancelling the said orders, should they be no longer justified in the light of any explanation she might offer, or should the grounds on which they were originally based be found no longer to exist.

Sir Reginald Craddock replied: (A) Yes. (B). Yes, so far as the Govermnent are aware. (C) The answer is in the negative and the Hon. Member is referred to the reply given to a similar question by the Hon. Mr. Chanda on the 1st March. The attention of the Hon. Member is drawn to the fact that the replies in the Bombay and Imperial Legislative Councils to which he refers dealt with cases of so-called interments.

The Council then adjourned to the 12th instant.

(Continued from Column 6.)

gallant young men for active service and to take their place in the fighting line. Nearly every community in India has contributed a double company to take their part in this great War of Freedom. Let it not be said after the war that our young men did not do their share willingly in the great struggle of to-day. On the other hand let us show that we still inherit the fighting qualities of our forefathers who first set foot in India, and fight for our King and country.—Yours, etc.,

WELLWISHER.

EXEMPTIONS AND THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not think the Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne has done a service to Anglo-India by the remarks he made in the Imperial Legislative Council the other day. The undermining of the health of the European owing to long residence in the steamy climate of Bombay and the plains is an argument palatable to that class only which still shirks its obvious duty to the Empire.

Is the climate of Bombay so nerve-wrecking as is pictured time and again, and if so, do we not posses any of the modern comforts to modify its rigours? And is the class for which the Hon. member pleaded so hard not capable of enjoying those conveniences and thereby lessening the effects on its constitution? Do they not have long periodical holidays Home and do they not thereby re-coup lost health, lost vigour? A moment's serious reflection will demonstrate the fallacy of his contention, and to me it seems that Mr. Milne's was a thinly-veiled attempt to press for exemptions on a larger scale for the civilian European on this side of India.

Mr. Milne's further cry is about the dislocation of business resulting from the withdrawal of the European element from it. It is to be regretted that during such dire times for the Empire a responsible person of his status should urge the subordination of the interests of the State to those of money-earning. Everyone knows that the scope of commercial enterprise has greatly narrowed in many cases, and as the combing out process set in motion at Home is applied more vigorously to further trades, the field will be further reduced. What will be the state of your business with industries at home paralysed, and what will happen to your sweet profit-making schemes, should Germany come out triumphant from this struggle?

I am aware that many able-bodied men who can render, but who have not after a hundred and thirty-five weeks of the War rendered, great service to the State intend pleading for exemptions owing to indispensibility to their business. It is possible that some concerns may be running with only one European head, but that in itself should not be a sufficient ground for granting exemption of any sort. Should exemption be claimed in such cases, I suggest the Committee should make exhaustive enquiries as to the present state of the claimant's business, and whether or not such individual can be spared for a few months for the Service Companies without serious inconvenience to the interests committed to his care. The C.in-C has shewn singular foresight by bringing within the purview of the Indian Defence Act all males between 18 and 50. The underlying motive is apparent to all, and it is the duty of local administrations and exemption granting authorities or tribunals to see that the State is no more cheated, on flimsy and discreditable grounds, of the results which were intended to be derived from that courageous step. The C-in-C's methods stand in welcome contrast to the halting and hesitating measures of the late Ministry at Home, and it is the plain duty of all Englishmen worth that name to further, not to frustrate, his aim.—Yours, etc.,

J. COTTEN.

Byculla, Mar. 10, 1917.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA FORCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

I.

Sir,—How disappointing and yet how absurd it looks that such a responsible man as a head of a college should, while speaking on the question of our joining the Defence of India Force, depict such gloomy and horrible pictures as a civil disturbance of mill-hands going on strike or the railway workmen refusing from going to work and the new Defence of India Force consisting of ourselves to fire at the mobs of such demonstrations, quieten them and compel them to go to work! And then to express his fears and doubts of the succes of this Force, and his suspicions of some of the students joining this Force with some ulterior object,—such as "influencing the Government" or "forcing it to give up rights at the threats of mutiny or rebellion" or what not,—all these remarks are no less absurd than irrelevant and out of place as well as discouraging and damping the enthusiasm of young men from joining the Force.

Let me quote the very words that he spoke to us to-day:—

"I suppose a large proportion of the students of this College are anxious to join the new Defence of India Force. But let me tell you that you have to understand the measure in the right spirit, in the spirit of thorough loyalty to your King Emperor and his responsible Government. It is not simply to fight the outsider enemy that your services are required. By joining this Force you are required to obey the absolute orders of the King Emperor and his responsible Government, whose servants you all are, no matter what these orders be. And since in a country like this, there are many chances of civil disturbances,—say for instance the joining of all mill-hands of Bombay at strike,—or a railway strike at Poona, you are, by joining this Force, required to put down all such risings. Non-obedience to any orders of the Government on your part is a mutiny. And you know what a mutiny is! There is a feeling and I have that feeling that there is a little danger that some of you may join the Force with an ulterior motive of influencing the Government,—or with an idea at their back of forcing the responsible Government to give up certain rights and privileges to you at the point of bayonet. I must tell you here that on no account you are to entertain such ideas in your heads. If you want to join, join solely with the desire of helping your Government in putting down all kinds of disturbances."

What effect did this cold, harsh, distrusting and unsympathetic attitude of the Principal produce on his students is easy for your readers to guess. Had I not been a volunteer already, I for one would never have joined the college corps which he wants to form from among his students.—Yours etc.

"ONE OF THE PRESENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

II.

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure in your paper of the 9th instant the appeal to Parsi Sporting Clubs calling upon the youths of the community to join the Indian Defence Force.

May I also suggest that it is not too late for the leaders of the community to raise a company or a double company of our

[Continued in Column 5).

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

ENQUIRER.—The expression means of course, that the sentences are all served out together. The accused, therefore, will be in jail for six months.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 12, 1917.

BELITTLING INDIA.

A discouraging sign of the times,—and one which has a significance of its own at this moment,—is to be found in the systematic belittling of India and Indians that is being carried on as a propaganda in certain quarters. The movement, indeed, is of long-standing, but the special turn that has been given to it recently has been directed to misrepresenting the whole attitude of India towards the war. In Great Britain, as well as in this country, the impression has been sought to be created that India has hardly moved a little finger to assist the Mother Country in the prosecution of the war, that she has looked on during the course of the greatest crisis that has ever overtaken the Empire, or for that matter the civilized world, with an apathy verging on indifference. Facts and figures have been manipulated in special contrast to the contributions of the self-governing dominions in a way which, in effect, amounts to what, in another connection would be characterized as a falsification of accounts. An instructive illustration of all this is afforded by some of the attacks that have been made on the Hon. Mr. Malaviya's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday last in moving his resolution on the Indian War Loan.

The "Pioneer" for instance, is not content with an embittered onslaught on the hon. member and the body of influential public opinion that he undoubtedly represented in the views that he felt impelled to put forward for the consideration of the Government. The Allahabad journal makes a disgraceful attack on Lord Hardinge and the policy of his Government in regard to the war. The imputation is nothing short of one of administrative incompetence bordering on anti-patriotism. The weaknesses of the past regime, we are told, were,—"its opportunism, its dread of consequences that were all of its own imagining, its love of popularity and its total lack of imagination." Further, there are elegant references to "the fumes of incense that had to be kept constantly burning at Delhi and Simla," and to "terrors of things that never came to pass." These are *a propos* of Sir William Meyer's refusal to be rushed into the quick-paced folly of the irresponsible and impetuous Karachi school of war politicians and financiers. The testimony that the Budget has evoked from all sane and thinking minds to the wisdom and soundness of the Finance Member's policy in feeling his way slowly but securely, has been the signal for an envenomed and ungrateful campaign against one who has interpreted his duty to India, at a time of unprecedented difficulty and industrial and economic dislocation, in terms of long-sighted responsibility to the best interests of the Empire. The critics of the Finance Minister, and the detractors of India, are ready and glib with the recital of the actual figures of India's expenditure on the war. These figures are sufficiently striking and speak for themselves even in the disparaging context in which they appear in the "Pioneer":

"In a period when the belligerent nations are spending their thousands of millions India had actually contributed towards the cost of the war in respect to the expeditionary forces the sum of £11½, with £4 millions more to be added by the end of the next financial year. Further her military expenditure had risen from £20½ millions in 1914-15 to £26 millions in 1917-18. She had also to incur expenditure to the extent of £1,200,000 in Persia owing to the political situation set up there by the war. "In addition to all this" India had since the beginning of the war been so daring as to put £46½ millions of her money in the best security that had ever been offered the investor."

Both the honesty and competency of the critic are shown by the fact that not a single word is said by way of examining and presenting the financial condition and potentialities of India, compared with those of "the belligerent nations," which alone woul give any point or validity to the relative value, and the intrinsic worth, of India's war contributions. "India is now asked," sneers the "Pioneer," "to contribute the 'stupendous' sum of twice her ordinary net revenues,—when Britain was cheerfully shouldering a burden of war, expenditure 24 times her total pre-war national revenue." But what if the resources of India are "twenty-four" times poorer and less prolific? In finance, as in other things, an axiomatic principle is that the burden shall be apportioned according to the fitness to bear it. Whatever may have been the truth as to the far-famed "wealth of Ind" in days gone by, the melancholy economic commonplace of to-day is that India is now, relatively to her size and population, one of the poorest countries in the world. But what does that matter to our super-Imperialists of the "Pioneer" tribe,—undisturbed in the pursuit of prosperous private careers in this country,—even if India contributes the "stupendous" sum of twice her ordinary net revenues to the service of the Empire's cause? The gift of £100 million which India makes to the Imperial war chest must be despised. It is nothing that the burden is one which will involve special high taxation of £6 million a year to be maintained in this country for over a generation to discharge it. Not of course that the spirit of India has been, or is, other than characteristically generous. As the Hon. Pundit pointed out, if India were half so rich and prosperous as the Self-Governing Dominions, she would have gladly undertaken a heavier burden, but unfortunately,

India is very poor, her resources are limited, her vital domestic needs are great and pressing, the vast mass of her population suffers from want of education, her agriculture and industries badly need to be developed, her extreme poverty which is the normal condition of the vast majority of the people and which keeps them on a low grade of vitality, and thus exposes them to disease and suffering, requires to be ameliorated.

But what do such little details matter to the professional caluminators of India? India must be blackened in the eyes of the Mother Country and the rest of the Empire at any cost. In denouncing Mr. Malaviya, the Allahabad journal imputes a motive by a tasteful reference to "the yearly supply of our little politicians" not being interfered with. The daily, weekly, monthly, and half-yearly returns of our little pioneers, of course, have a sanctity and an immunity all their own.

THE HOME RULE OFFER.

It is becoming increasingly clear that Mr Lloyd George's offer of self-government to Nationalist Ireland at once, if they agree to the exclusion of Ulster, was a grave blunder both in the form and the manner in which it was made. It now appears that the Premier himself moved an amendment to the Resolution that was under discussion, of somewhat illogical character. This was to the effect that it would be impossible to impose by force on any section of Ireland a form of government which had not their consent. That, however, applies to one side as much as to the other. One can conceive that the offer, if made in tactful language after previous consultation with the Nationalist leaders, might have had some chance of acceptance with a certain amount of negotiation. But Mr. Lloyd George's manner of pressing it upon the acceptance of the Irish members was neither tactful nor well-reasoned. The country is, no doubt, prepared to trust his government with the conduct of the war but they have no mandate and no support for the doing of anything outside the immediate task of bringing the war to a close. Great questions of this kind cannot be settled by the *ipse dixit* of a Prime Minister, who has never submitted himself to the verdict of the electorate, that the country thinks this or that on any particular question. The fact is that the Home Rule Bill, providing for the exclusion of Ulster counties, if they so wish, for six years, is on the Statute Book. It is the law of the land, its operation being merely suspended under Mr. Asquith's special act introduced after the outbreak of the war until the end of the war. The Nationalist members cannot be blamed, if they prefer to wait for the end of the war, for a settlement on the existing basis, which at any rate gives them a better starting-off point, than to accept something less than is in the Act.

Mr. Lloyd George's offer and the principle sought to be established in his amendment ignore the important fact that to agree to the exclusion of Ulster is to hand over a population practically as large as that of Orange Ulster to a form of government which has not their consent. It is an actual fact that the Nationalist representatives in Ulster are in a majority over the Unionists. How does Mr. Lloyd George propose to reconcile his offer with the principle he seeks to establish in his amendment? There are many arguments from the Nationalist point of view against the exclusion of Ulster, of course. All might be got over, perhaps, on certain terms but that provided by the problem of the Nationalist population of Ulster, whom it is proposed to leave under a form of government which has not their consent. That Ulster cannot be dealt with in any arbitrary way and that some other solution than that contained in the present Act must ultimately be found is generally agreed. But the problem bristles with so many difficulties that it is far better to wait for a clearer atmosphere after the war is over. The question, as the "Daily News" says, must be put in the forefront of post-war organisation. The cases of Ireland and India will both have to be settled first. The Dominions, who already have self-government, will, we are confident, appreciate this. Only when the position of Ireland and India have been settled will it be reasonable, or even possible, to discuss the establishment of some form of Imperial Federation.

Notes of the Day.

The Cotton Import Duty.

The discussion raised by Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons is mainly useful as showing how hard the tendencies of vested interest die even in these war days of universal sacrifice. This gentleman subjected the Secretary of State for India to a severe heckling over the decision of the Imperial Government to allow the increase in the Indian import duties on cotton goods. He thought "it was not in accord with the spirit of the declaration of the late Government." Mr. Runciman was also tenderly solicitous that "the revival of old controversies in war time might prejudice the ultimate settlement, and that the larger issues of fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire should be considered." Mr. Chamberlain's reply ought to have silenced further criticism. He rightly "emphasized that the rash handling of the question might have a most serious effect upon public opinion in India."

Newspaper Subsidies.

The Bombay and Madras Governments have both refused to answer questions in their respective councils regarding subsidies to newspapers. Part of the information has been extracted, however, in reply to a question put by Mr. Asad Ali Khan in the Imperial Council. From this it appears that the Government of Bombay are paying a subsidy of Rs. 16,000 per annum for the privilege of being supplied with 10,000 copies of a journal named "Jagad Vritta." The Bengal Government pays Rs. 62,000 per annum for 25,000 copies of the "Sulav Samachar." Smaller subsidies were paid for a year in the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam but the Governments of those two provinces had the good sense to stop them. It would be interesting to enquire what is the honest circulation of the two journals for the support of which the Governments of Bombay and Bengal are paying so heavily. In fact there is room for a good deal more enquiry, for we believe that the answer given by Sir Reginald Craddock by no means exhausts the activities of the Governments named in the matter of patronising and assisting directly or indirectly certain newspapers. It would be interesting to know, too, why the Government of Bombay disallowed the questions on the subject that were recently sought to be put in the local council.

College Principals and the Defence Force

The letter we publish in another column regarding the remarks alleged to have been addressed by the Principal of the Poona Engineering College to his students on the subject of volunteering for the Defence of India Force exhibits, if the report is correct, a peculiar and undesirable frame of mind on the part of that gentleman. Our correspondent's comment that his address is calculated to discourage recruiting is not far-fetched. This worthy principal takes too much upon himself, and he should receive a hint from the Government that he is not called upon to paint before his students the gloomy side of volunteering and to conjure up for their edification pictures of them being called upon to shoot down their own countrymen; much less is it his business to suppose that the students of his college are likely to join the force "with ulterior motives of influencing the Government to give up certain rights and privileges at the point of the bayonet." Mr. Allen's mischievous activities must really be stopped. Unfortunately he is not the only College Principal who has adopted a discouraging attitude towards the patriotic enthusiasm of students. The Principal of a leading college in Bombay greeted two gentlemen who visited him for the purpose of asking him to allow his students to attend a recruiting meeting with the stupid query, whether they had the sanction of any high military authority for what they were doing.

The New Calcutta Judge.

We cannot congratulate Lord Carmichael on the new appointment to the bench of the Calcutta High Court, for presumably it represents his departing tribute to the worth of Sir Shamsul Huda. The new judge never occupied a position of any pre-eminence at the Bar and he has done little to qualify himself for the Bench. Apart from this, the principle of using the High Court Bench as a convenience for the bestowal of patronage upon those who have filled executive office is strongly to be deprecated,—for that is what it amounts to. Up to a few months ago strenuous efforts were being made to secure for this gentleman the executive membership of another province. That attempt having failed he is foisted on the High Court and a number of other competent people with greater claims are passed over. The only good thing to be said for the appointment is that it removes the fears that were created by the appointment of a civilian judge to act for Mr. Digamber Chatterjee.

Bandman v. Reeve.

Mr. Maurice Bandman the well-known theatrical entrepreneur is very unlucky in the law courts. Whatever the merits of the decision delivered by Mr. Justice Chitty in the case which Mr. Bandman brought against Miss Ada Reeve one can sympathise with him in the misfortune that has cut short an enterprise that seemed likely to be attended with considerable profit. The case is much the same as that of Miss Maud Allan, who in 1913 broke down through an accident, after she had played only a couple of nights at the Royal Opera House in Bombay. Mr. J. F. Karaka, the proprietor of that theatre, who had undertaken Miss Allan's tour in India, must have been a heavy loser but he did not go to the courts. In the Bandman-Reeve case however the circumstances are slightly different. Miss Allan did not declare her contract void: she was ready to go on when she could and the supporting artists did go on. Mr. Bandman offered to carry out his contract with the rest of Miss Reeve's Company but the lady refused. One would have thought that here he had a good ground for action but Mr. Justice Chitty has thought otherwise. The case provides another example of the great risks which theatrical managers incur in bringing expensive artists to India.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at a meeting of the Executive Council on Saturday morning, at the Secretariat.

Their Excellencies were present at the Races on Saturday.

Their Excellencies attended the Morning Service at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill on Sunday.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore visited their Excellencies at Government House on Sunday morning.

Miss Abel Smith has arrived at Government House from Delhi.

Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. and Mrs. Birkett, Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Hopkinson, Member of the Indian Industrial Commission, dined at Government House on Friday night.

Major and Mrs. Houston, Miss Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Bomanji and Mr. Meikle lunched at Government House, yesterday.

Mr. Gubbay, I.C.S., has arrived at Government House.

After the current legislative Session at Delhi, it is understood that Mr. L. Davidson will not avail himself of the leave granted him, but will return to Madras, where he will revert to his appointment as Acting Chief Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Bedford will probably take leave about the middle of next month in order to accompany Mrs. Bedford to England as her health renders her early departure from India advisable.

It is not expected that Mr. A. Butterworth will be returning to India for some time to come.

On the completion of his special duty, the services of Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S., will probably be further requisitioned for work in connection with the Emigration enquiry.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent is expected to arrive from Home in the beginning of April. He proceeds first to Ranchi and after giving over charge arrives in Simla and takes over charge of the Home Department from Sir Reginald Craddock, the latter leaving for England in the middle of April.

In connection with the Indian War Loan it is understood that the Mysore Government the Mysore Bank and the Mysore Chamber of Commerce are taking steps to popularise the loan among the people of the State.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ARMENIA.

CEASELESS PURSUIT OF TURKS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

IRISH HOME RULE.

DEBATE ON PREMIER'S OFFER.

NATIONALIST HOSTILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 10.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Bonar Law said he saw no advantage in resuming yesterday's Irish discussion.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

In his statement in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said no party would support the demand that Ulster should be forced into a settlement. His offer of self-government to parts of Ireland would take immediate effect. He was not in the least afraid of submitting the proposals to any unbiassed friend of Ireland in the Empire. He moved the following amendment: "This House would welcome any settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section of Ireland, a form of government which was not their consent"—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., Mar. 10.

In his speech in the Irish debate in the Commons, Mr. Asquith discussed the conceivable expedients for a settlement. He did not think that the renewal of negotiations between parties was likely to be successful and t'e only practical alternative was to invoke the intervention of some outside impartial authority. It would be essential that such authority should act most promptly and that its decision should be subject to the final approval of Parliament.

Mr. Lloyd George interjected asking whether such a body would enquire and report to Government or whether it would have statutory powers.

Mr. Asquith replied. No. He would make its decision subject to the approval of Parliament, which would be the final authority.

Mr. Redmond following Mr. Asquith asked why Mr. Lloyd George did not appeal to Sir Edward Carson to make a sacrifice and agree to the proposal acceptable to the whole of Ireland.

The Labour Member Mr. Wardle regretted t'at Mr. Lloyd George had moved his amendment. The House should not have been asked the unfair question as to whether it was prepared to coerce Ulster in actual circumstances.

Mr. Lloyd George replying said he had suggested two methods of dealing with the details of the Government's proposal, either by a conference of Irishmen or by the establishment of a commission. The latter was practically identical with Mr. Asquith's proposal but it was impossible to introduce a controversial bill on such basis in the middle of a great war.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NATIONALIST MANIFESTO.

PREMIER ACCUSED OF BREACH OF FAITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

The Nationalists frequently interrupted and questioned the Premier during 'is speech. Mr. Dillon angrily asserted, "You are turning your back on Home Rule." When the Premier was dealing with the Polish parallel, Mr. Dillon interrupted, "What will you say to Sinn Feiners." Mr. Lloyd George replied, "I will say to them you can have Home Rule for the asking, but we will not put under your heel people who do not want your rule."

The Nationalists have issued a manifesto, declaring that they can never assent to the previous principle regarding Ulster. The manifesto accuses the Premier of breach of faith.

PRESS COMMENTS ON IRISH DEBATE.

HOME RULE IN FOREFRONT OF POST WAR IMPERIAL ORGANISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

Copies of the Nationalist manifesto are being sent to President Wilson and to the Premiers of Dominions.

The "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily News" alone comment on the Irish debate. Both emphasise the Imperial aspect of the question.

The "Daily Telegraph" says until it is known whether statesmen of the Dominions will accept the responsiblity it is useless further to explore Mr. Asquith's suggestion.

The "Daily News" says a resolute military Government is now starkly impossible as a solution. The Dominions will not permit it. The problem of Home Rule must be in the forefront of post-war Imperial organisation.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT SERIOUSLY ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

The Duchess of Connaught was attacked by influenza on February 13th. Measles developed on February 26th, accompanied by bronchial pneumonia. The condition of the Duchess is disquieting.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

FRENCH STORM ENEMY POSITIONS.

GERMANS REPULSED ON THE MEUSE.

GERMAN THIRD LINE PENETRATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., March 10.

A French communiqué says, our attack yesterday between Butte du Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne was brilliantly successful. In spite of snow storms rendering marching difficult, we carried the enemy positions on a front of 1,500 metres to a depth of from six to eight hundred metres.

A violent German counter-attack on the left sector in the evening was repulsed with grenades after an obstinate struggle, with serious enemy losses. We took 136 prisoners, including three officers.

Two enemy attempts to entrench in Avocourt wood failed under our fire.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 11.

A French communiqué says in the Champagne there was obstinate fighting all night at some points between Butte du Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne. The Germans made several attempts to recapture the trenches we took in the west of that sector, but after alternate advances and retirements we finally beat back the enemy and made some progress. On the right of the sector our fire smashed up the German attacks and we maintained all the positions.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans again attacked the trenches retaken by us north of the Caurieres wood, but our immediate counter-attacks drove the enemy out from some portions of the trenches he had succeeded in entering.

We carried out several *coups de main* south of Avre, notably at Armancourt, where our detachments penetrated the third German trench.

RENEWED ENEMY EFFORTS.

EVERYWHERE SHATTERED BY CURTAIN OF MAXIM FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 10.

A French communiqué says, we entered and wrecked enemy trenches at several points south of Roye.

The Germans thrice furiously counter-attacked the positions we captured yesterday in the sector of Maisons de Champagne. Our curtain of maxim fire everywhere shattered the efforts of the enemy, who was obliged to retire leaving numerous dead.

We made progress during the day and captured fresh trenches north of the Butte du Mesnil—Maisons de Champagne road We took 170 prisoners in this region.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH DASH IN CHAMPAGNE.

HOW A SAILENT WAS RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., March 11.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring from Champagne on 9th March describes the recapture of the salient mentioned in the communiqué on the 8th March.

He states that the Germans were in possession of a long crest overlooking the French lines. This was strengthened by two powerful forts bristling with machine-guns. When the French attack began the weather intervened most unexpectedly on behalf of the Boches. A very heavy snow-storm and a winter gale like blizzard hampered the gunners. There was a foot of snow on the ground when the infantry emerged in the afternoon from the bottom of the ravine at the foot of the crest and started to cross 200 yards of heavily trenched ground to the first German line.

Here, an occasional flash of the grenade showed that the bomb-throwers were busy clearing out dug-outs, but the Germans surrendered readily and within half an hour the Frenchmen were visible on the top of the crest, having progressed 500 yards in the centre and 300 on the flanks. They secured powerful works and a number of prisoners.

The French continued further 300 yards when the roar of the re-awakened artillery announced that a German counter-attack was developing. The enemy pushed through the barrage and engaged the French at close quarters, but were driven off after desperate fighting, principally with bombs.

STRUGGLE FOR AIR SUPREMACY.

RESUMED ON WEST FRONT.

RECORD NUMBER OF MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN ROSSIGNOL WOOD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that the weather has improved and an easterly wind is driving the ground.

Details are coming in of recent fights. The most notable was that which took place in Rossignol wood, a strategic position strongly held by the Germans after the evacuation of Gommecourt.

The British attacked on the 3rd instant and captured the main trench in 2½ hours, but stiff fighting at close quarters for the possession of two reserve trenches resulted in a deadlock. At midnight the British were temporarily withdrawn, while our guns bombarded the trenches till dawn.

Then the infantry again attacked and cleared the trenches. They found the wood deserted, and the Germans had evacuated the ridge. The number or corpses found, showed that t'e enemy casualties were very heavy.

56 AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN TWO DAYS.

A feature of the recent fighting has been the resumption of the struggle for supremacy of the air. Field-Marshall Haig, yesterday, said that the enemy had made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to stop the British aerial work and had sent up a great number of machines. Much fighting resulted, in which three hostile machines were brought down and three driven down damaged, and four British machines were brought down, while seven are missing.

Altogether the communiqués mention that 56 aeroplanes were brought down in the West during the last two days, a record unparalleled since July 1st.

The Germans claim that 33 of them were Allied machines. Monday's and yesterday's British communiqués admitted that 6 were brought down and 12 were missing. The British airmen accounted for 20 and the French for three, of 23 German aeroplanes brought down.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ATTEMRTED RAIDS ON BRITISH TRENCHES.

ALL END IN FIASCO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 10.

Last night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says, last evening the enemy launched five raids on our trenches northward of Wulverghem and again attacked with four parties this morning. Only one party in each case reached the trenches. The enemy left some prisoners. Twenty to thirty British are missing.

We raided the first line southward of Biaches, damaged the dug-outs and inflicted many casualties.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH ATTACK SOUTH OF RIPONT.

LONDON, Mar 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

A wireless German communiqué says the French attacked South of Ripont and penetrated the trenches on Height 185, also in Champagne.

Our counter-attack regained the trench dominating the height but the farm remains in French hands.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SEVERE ARTILLERY DUEL IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

A French communiqué says there was severe artillery duel in Champagne but no infantry action. There was intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

Last night's Paris communiqué said there was a severe artillery duel in the Champagne, but no infantry action. There was intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ARMENIA.

FORTIFICATIONS AT MIRZONILKEINE DESTROYED.

ENEMY THROWN BACK IN MITTAU REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 10.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says, we threw back an enemy attack in the Mittau region.

The enemy captured three heights northwestward of Okna. Attacks westward thereof failed.

We destroyed the fortifications at Mirzonilkeine, northwestward of Erzindjan. Our scouts advanced sixteen and a half miles southwest of Sakkiz.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DARDANELLES REPORT.

MR. ASQUITH ASKS FOR EARLY OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 10.

Mr. Asquith has given notice that he will ask for an early opportunity for discussion of the Dardanelles Report and also for publication of the evidence on which the evidence purports to be founded.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LORD KITCHENER AND DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS IN COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 10.

The Dardanelles report remarks that the death of Lord Kitchener made it impossible to state his opinions and aims with the same confidence as in the case of living witnesses. The difficulty was enhanced owing to Lord Kitchener's insistence upon the strictest secrecy with respect to all matters connected with the military operations. Everything possible, however, was done to ascertain his views and intentions by examining the records and enquiring of his close associates.

The report regrets particularly in this connection that Colonel FitzGerald, who probably was better acquainted with Lord Kitchener's opinion than any one else, shared Lord Kitchener's fate. The necessity for doing justice to the living as well as the dead impelled the Commission to reveal completely Lord Kitchener's action in connection with the Dardanelles.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

The report emphasises that when the attack on Dardanelles was being considered Lord Kitchener occupied a unique position. The report quotes in this connection a passage from the evidence of Colonel Churchill, saying that "Kitchener absolutely dominated our counsels. His decisions were invariably accepted as final and scarcely anyone every ventured to argue with him. Respect for the man, sympathy for him in his immense labours, confidence in his professional judgment and belief that he had plans deeper and wider than any we could see silenced misgiving and disputes."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

VARYING PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., March 11.

The report of the Dardanelles Commission is made the text of articles in certain newspapers, attacking what the "Daily Mail" calls "the old gang." "The Times" describes the report as a wholesome warning against any attempt to restore the previous men and conditions.

Other papers like the "Daily Chronicle" and the "Daily News" regret the publication of the report during war time as inopportune.

NEW JUDGE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

SIR SHAMSUL HUDA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., Mar. 10.

The King has approved the appointment of Nawab Saiyad Sir Shamsul Huda as Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court in succession to Mr. Digambar Chatterjee.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDIAN COTTON IMPORT DUTIES.

FURTHER CRITICISM IN COMMONS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Needham asked: "Will the new Indian import duty be imposed on cotton goods imported under existing contracts made on the basis of the old duty."

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that under the Indian Tariffs Act, the exporter who had undertaken to deliver goods duty paid could add the additional duty to the price.

In reply to Mr. Taylor Mr. Chamberlain said he thought there s'ould be a discussion on the cotton duty and an opportunity for it would be furnished by the resolution authorising the grant from India towards the war expenses.

Subsequently Mr. Bonar Law intimated that the discussion would probably take place on the 14th or 15th March.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law to-day announced that the discussion on Indian import duties would take place on the 14th March on the resolution authorising the grant from India.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MR. RUNCIMAN'S CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman suggested that the decision of the Imperial Government to allow the increase in the Indian import duties on cotton goods was not in accord with the spirit of the declaration of the late Government in 1916.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the late Government, while declining to sanction the increase in duties, had reserved the matter for further consideration in connection with the fiscal policy of the Empire and the share, military and financial, taken by India in the struggle which it was then thought would not be fixed until after the war. It seemed to him, therefore, that as the share of India was now determined without awaiting the close of the war, the decision to sanction the proposals now accorded with the spirit of the late Government's decision. He could not believe that the late Cabinet, who were well aware of the strength of Indian feeling on the subject, and must have known the expectations to which such a declaration would give rise, would have authorised it if it was not intended favourably to consider the Indian demands at the proper time.

Mr. Runciman said that the answer had not satisfied him. Two points had been put to the Government of India last year, namely, that the revival of old controversies in war time might prejudice the ultimate settlement, and that the larger issues of fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire should be considered.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the declarations of the late Government had been taken into account when the decision was reached. He emphasised that the rash handling of the question might have a most serious effect upon public opinion in India. (Cheers and cries of dissent). He hoped that all parties inside and outside the House would realise our responsibilities in the matter.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaking at a National Service meeting at Norwich paid a tribute to India's efforts in the face of great difficulties.

He mentioned that seven times in the first eighteen months of war there were warlike eruptions on the frontier, of which everyone would have known in ordinary times, to say nothing of the fact that the Germans attempted to stir up a revolution.

There could be no better testimony to British rule in India than the fact that the peasantry and villagers assisted to hunt down the agitators.

BERNSTORFF ARRIVES AT CHRISTIANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

Count Bernstorff has arrived at Christiania.

MARCH ON BAGHDAD.

CEASELESS PURSUIT OF TURKS.

ALL ARMS CO-OPERATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 10.

The following telegram dated the 6th March 1917 has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

"GUNBOAT ON THE TIGRIS NEAR DIALAH RIVER MARCH 8TH:—

The Navy, Cavalry and Flying Corps have been at the dead of pursuit working together in a way new in the war. Now the infantry and Artillery, who dealt the succession of blows which cleared the way for the cavalry and fleet, have come up and are engaging the enemy again. The different arms are meeting and passing all day. The British regiment on the march is so near that one can distinguish the badge on the helmets. The dust of the cavalry floats across our bows. British Hussars and Indian Lancers watering their horses on the bank exchange facetious comments with the Blue Jackets on board. At noon an aeroplane came hovering low near the bank a few yards above the rigging, as if to impress on us that it had some urgent communication. When the second boat in the line backed in to pick it up, she went off contentedly. Her message was to tell us the dispositions of the Turkish troops and battery waiting for us ahead. Afterwards she returned and "spotted" for our ships' guns. In this running fight the villagers have been between two fires, but they are mostly unconcerned. Columns of smoke and earth rise on the bank and fountains of spray in the stream, but the Arab and his yoke bullocks stick to the Persian wheel, the water-lift feeds the irrigation channels and his women continue gathering fuel in the fields. They trade with both sides, the only difference is that the Turk pays in paper money, banned, discredited, depreciated to one-third of its face value, we in good coin. This evening there have been signs of migration, a procession of men, women and children carrying bundles on on their backs and driving or leading sheep, goats and cattle. They are moving a few miles south to return in a day or two as the edge of the battle recedes in the direction of Baghdad. They bow and gesticulate at the gunboats, waving their white flag on every black horsehair, tent, byre and mud house within shot.

GOOD WORK BY ARMOURED CARS.

Attached to the cavalry are the armoured cars. They have done much useful and daring work both in fighting and scouting. In a pursuit like this, in which the enemy have little time to consolidate the successive positions, they have discovered their most effectual role. The other day this arm was ordered to discover the position and strength of a flanking party of the enemy's rearguard. Two cars advanced and found the Turks holding a series of shallow newly dug pits in continuation of a deep Nullah. The first car crossed through to the Turkish side between these pits, leaving the second to work along our side. They first cleared the bays, one right and left of the point crossed, then travelled up the line, one car on each side keeping ten yards out to give them the sweep of their guns, and too near the enemy infantry for their artillery to play on them. The Turks stuck to their rifles and machine-guns with great boldness pouring in a terrific fire. One car had eleven bullets through the port and the foresight of t'e machine gun was knocked off. The Turks hit the other with a bomb, blew in the crank case and inspection plate, cut the steering rod in half, punctured the oil feed and was shot before his bomb had exploded, but it was an unequal fight and the garrison of this shallow line of incomplete dugouts was practically annihilated. On another occasion five armoured cars approached the enemy's position on reconnaissance. The Turks were found to be lying up under the crest of an undulating ridge. One car passed through a gap in the defence to within 300 yards of the enemy battery and opened fire on the team with great execution. All the five passed along in calm and deliberate fire to the end of the line like a procession threading the London traffic, then returned to cover the withdrawal of a squadron of cavalry.

TRAVERSING FORMER SCENES OF BATTLE.

The infantry on the bank, though tired by long marches are in high spirits. From Sinn to Shumran, and on to Imam Mahdi was a continuous battlefield, the ground pitted with craters and strewn with debris of shells. As we advanced dead Turks gave place to dead mules and horses w'ich had fallen exhausted in the retreat. The shells by the roadside were the live ones cast from the limbers to lighten the weight, only at intervals were there places where our naval guns and horse artillery had shelled their rearguard and left more dead. These scenes of battle became nearer as the advance continued. The physical features of the land are less depressing as one nears Baghdad. North of Baghaila the country becomes almost undulating. The dead monotonous flat is broken by mounds and ruined banks of historic canals. There are belts of trees on the river. On the night of the sixth we camped by the great arch of Ctesiphon throne of the Chosroes, the only monument to the dignity of man that survived in Mesopotamia. In the morning the early rays of the sun entering the ruin made it glow like a lighted shrine. Before noon we had passed the furthest point reached by Townshend in his advance, and from the conning tower of our gunboat could see the wireless masts of Baghdad. The weather continues fine, clean cold nights, sunny days, small weeds, budding catkins, leaves sprouting, a spring like warmth in the air, and a momentary sense of peace.

EXTRA SESSION OF U. S. CONGRESS.

TO CONFIRM ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS-

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

President Wilson has convoked an extra session of the Congress for April 16th to receive such communications as may be made by the executive.

It is understood that a number of American merchantmen which sail in submarine zones will immediately be armed by the Government. Their names will not be published.

President Wilson will convoke the Congress to confirm his arming of merchantmen.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LEGALITY OF ARMING MERCHANTMEN

WASHINGTON, March 9.
Recd. 12 noon, March 10.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mr. Gregory, Attorney-General, have both advised Dr. Wilson that he has full authority to arm merchantmen immediately, but as the Senate has revised its rules in order to prevent filibustering, it is believed that Dr. Wilson will immediately call an extra session of the Congress to consider the matter.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DEBATE CLOSURE RULES AMENDMENT PASSED.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ILLNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

The Senate, by 76 votes to three, has passed the amendment of rules giving two-thirds of members power to the closure of a debate.

President Wilson is ill and may be in bed for several days.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

YARROWDALE PRISONERS.

NEUTRALS INCLUDING AMERICANS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

The neutrals who were taken from the Yarrowdale, including the Americans, have been released.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FEARED OUTBREAK IN CUBA

AMERICAN MARINES LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, March 9.
Recd. 12 noon, March 10.

Four hundred American marines have been landed at Santiago de Cuba as a precaution against a rebel attack.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MEXICO CITY IN DIRECT WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, March 9.
Recd. 12 noon, March 10.

The Government has been semi-officially advised that Mexico City is in direct wireless communication with Germany. An investigation has been ordered.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

KAISER'S TRIBUTE TO COUNT ZEPPELIN.

"ONE OF THE GREATEST SONS OF THE FATHERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 12 noon, March 10.

The Kaiser has telegraphed his condolence to Countess Zeppelin in extravagant terms in which he states, "I feel the death of this excellent man most painfully. The whole of Germany unites with me in mourning one of the greatest sons of the Fatherland. His successes in the air have rendered his name immortal far beyond Germany. His memory will always remain sublime and dear to me.—Wilhelm."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PLOT AGAINST THE PREMIER.

SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 11.

The trial came to an end at Old Bailey to-day of the alleged conspirators against the life of Mr. Lloyd George. Mrs. Wheeldon was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, Alfred Mason to seven years, and Winnie Mason to five years. Harriet Wheeldon was found not guilty.

STRATEGIC RIDDLE EXAMINED.

GERMAN PREPARATION FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE.

ENEMIES' TIMELY CONCENTRATION DOUBTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, March 10.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London, 7th March.—A correspondent at the front examining what he calls the strategic riddle of the German retirement, mentions signs of a contemplated flitting behind Bapaume where fires are burning in villages as though the enemy were destroying useless stores. The civilians are being evacuated and abnormal activity is noted on the railways. These, he admits, may be misleading signs designed to lure us on. The rank and file of the enemy evidently know nothing. Prisoners taken north and east of the front on which the Germans are withdrawing, were astounded to hear of the movement. Those on the withdrawing front itself have been told wonderful stories of a shorter line in a magnificent impregnable position.

A correspondent speaks of shortening the front by thirty miles by the abandonment of the salient. He puts Arras as the northern limit of the contemplated retirement since the abandonment of Vimy Ridge. Uncovering Lens coalfield is unthinkable but he does not mention the southern limit. The absolutely straight line from Arras to Peronne would not however save half the distance named. There is no mention in the despatch of anything south of the Somme, but the western front cannot be shortened by thirty miles without the abandonment of the Noyon corner, the point where the enemy is nearest Paris.

A military correspondent writing in the "Evening Standard," is more explicit in this direction, mentioning the existence of the belief that the Germans intend to retire along the whole upper valley of the Somme towards St. Quen Tin and La Fere.

General Corsi in a review of the military situation in the "Tribuna" expresses the conviction that the Germans are preparing a great offensive on the western front to coincide with an Austrian move against Italy. He points out, however, that the Germans have concentrated 600,000 men for the last year at Verdun and the offensive of the Austrians brought 400,000 to the Trentino. Far larger forces will be required for the contemplated new offensives and he doubts the enemies' ability to concentrate them in time since the proportions of the Entente powers are much more advanced.

GERMAN IDEA OF CHALLENGE TO BRITISH FLEET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 10.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London March 7.. The "Petit Journal" correspondent at the front says that German divisions are almost equally divided between the British and the French fronts adding that the British have been far better than their word. When one thinks also of their efforts on colonial fronts, their fleets, colossal role, and Great Britain's economic and financial assistance, one is dumb with admiration.

London March 7. The "Corriere-d-Italia" is informed from a German source that Germany intends to follow up the submarine campaign by sending out her whole fleet to challenge the British.

TWO NEW V. C.'S.

CAPT. MURRAY AND SERGT. MOTT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., March 11.

Captain H. W. Murray, D.S.O., of the Australian Infantry and Sergeant E. J. Mott of the Border Regiment are awarded the Victoria Cross.

Captain Murray with most conspicuous bravery led his company and assaulted and captured the position, repulsing heavy counter-attacks throughout the night. He magnificently encouraged his men, headed bombing parties, led bayonet charges and carried out the wounded.

Sergeant Mott displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and ensured the success of the attack when it was held up by machine-guns. Although wounded in the eye he struggled and overcame the gunner and captured the machinegun.

SHIPPING IN EASTERN WATERS.

EXTENSIVE REQUISITIONING SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 10.

"The Times" states that arrangements are being considered for extending the shipping requisitioning scheme to India, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits, China, Japan and the Persian Gulf.

"The Times" adds that as regards outward services it would seem that business could be efficiently controlled by three main committees representing (1) the Persian Gulf, Karachi and Bombay. (2) Calcutta, Colombo and Burma, and (3) the Far East.

It would probably also be desirable to form committees of management in respect of homeward loading.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RAPIDITY OF MESOPOTAMIA ADVANCE.

DEEP EFEECT THROUGHOUT WESTERN ASIA PREDICTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Mar. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

Newspapers are drawing attention to the rapidity of advance in Mesopotamia and predict a deep effect throughout Western Asia, probably also grave trouble in Turkey, who must bitterly regret handing over several divisions to Germany and Bulgaria when they were urgently needed at home.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION REPORT.

PROMISE OF ENTIRE PUBLICATION DECLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the report of the Mesopotamia Commission had not yet been written. He declined to promise before receiving it that it would be published in its entirety. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NIZAM'S GENEROUS GIFT OF £100,000.

TOWARDS ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., March 10.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government has accepted the gift by the Nizam of Hyderabad of 100,000 sterling towards the anti-submarine campaign.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FOOD SITUATION IN BRITISH ISLES.

NO CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., March 11.

"The Financial Times" says certain known facts prove that the situation is not so grave as the pessimists declare. As an instance it mentions that imports of meat during the week ending the 3rd March were more than double those of the corresponding week last year and the imports of dairy produce were also larger.

FALSIFICATION OF BREAD CARDS.

PRUSSIAN FOOD CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

In the Prussian Diet the Food Commissioner declared that food difficulties consequent on the cessation of work and more dismal things in a certain western town were attributable to wholesale falsification of bread cards, resulting in entire food reserves being used up. He stated that without drastic measures it would be impossible to hold out.

It is believed that the town was Essen, where a hunger-strike was recently reported.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FOOD DEMAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 10.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

A Maastricht paper "the Nouvelles," says 300 Germans, including 100 deserters crossed the frontier at Limbricht and demanded bread.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CHINESE PREMIER WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 10.

Reuter learns authoritatively that the Chinese Premier has withdrawn his resignation.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 11.

The withdrawal of the Chinese Premier's resignation is regarded as indicating that the President has finally agreed to the Cabinet's policy of rupture with Germany and possibly an alliance with the Entente.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

DISSOLVES ON THE 26TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

The dissolution of the Commonwealth Parliament will take place on 26th inst. and new elections on May 5th.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED WEST OF CASTAGNAVIZZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 10.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says, the enemy penetrated our lines westward of Castagnavizza, but was thrown out.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DECISIVE ITALIAN SUCCESS ON THE CERNA.

LAHORE, March 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" cable says:—

London, March 7.—The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent says that a meeting of the Italians with the Prussian guard on the Cerna river resulted in a decisive Italian success.

The Italians have constructed roads and are now able to use excellent motors.

EAST INDIA WOOL.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL SCHEME TO BE APPLIED TO LIVERPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

The Government control of the East India wool scheme is about to be applied in Liverpool, where the wool, after being graded by a Committee of valuers appointed by the trade on the basis of values agreed between the Army Contracts Department and the Government of India, will be distributed without the ordinary procedure of public auction. Mr. Rex Buckley of Liverpool has been appointed Distribution Officer under the Director of Army Contracts.

VOLUNTEERING TO CONTINUE INDEFINITELY.

COMPULSION A LAST RESORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 10.

It is now stated that volunteering for National Service will not end on March 31st but will be continued indefinitely. Compulsion will only be applied as a last resort.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH SUCCESS.

VILLAGE OF ARLES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

A British communiqué says we attacked and captured the village of Arles and the neighbouring defences. Our advance extends over a front of three miles and a considerable body of prisoners was captured, over one hundred have already been counted. We also took four trench mortars and fifteen machine guns. Our casualties were slight.

An aerial patrol yesterday was heavily engaged by a strong hostile formation.

LORD FRENCH'S SISTER KILLED BY A SHELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., Mar. 11.

Mrs. Harley, sister of Lord French, has been killed by a shell while in charge of a motor ambulance.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 12 noon, March 10.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the market has been exceptionally quiet. Supplies from America are again scanty and business is small. The demand was more general including some Indian bear covering.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DACOITY IN MYMENSING.

SOME ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 11.

A serious dacoity is reported to have been committed in the village of Kalidastolla in Mymensing district. Some fifty dacoits armed with guns and spears ransacked houses and took Rs. 20,000 in cash and jewellery. The dacoits were getting away, when one of the gang was arrested. Several other arrests were made by the local police.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

The market opened after the holidays with very little doing either in jute mill shares or coal shares and in the absence of inquiry jute mill shares were quoted easier. In other directions there was nothing of interest to report. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 36; Bokaro and Ramgur 13; Burra Dhemo 13; Ghusick 21/4; Lakurka 41/12; New Teturya 11; Satpukuria 10/8; Sowardih 13/8.

Jute:—Alliance ord 363 Barnagore ord 106, 105, 102, 101; Budge Budge ord 327; Clive ord 134, 134/8, 132, 134, 133; Fort Gloster ord 427; Fort William ord 155; Hooghly ord 50/12; Kamarhaty ord 310, 308; Kanknarrah ord 427/8; Kinnison ord 480; Lawrence ord 250, 245; Naihati ord 215, 212; Northbrook ord 30, 31/4, 30/8.

Miscellaneous:—Trinton Insurance 44.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70-8 to Rs. 70-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 71-4 to 71-8.

CORPORATION DINNER TO LORD CARMICHAEL.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON FUTURE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 11.

Last night the Calcutta Corporation entertained Lord Carmichael to a dinner. His Excellency replying to the toast, said:—

"Your present system of Representative Government combined with official control has, on the whole, I think you will agree, worked well but it has qualities inherent in such a system, and it is inevitable that elected commissioners should ask for something more. It would not be proper for me, as I lay down my office, to discuss such a question, but you will recognise that it is a part of the greater question in which all India is interested. That the advance you aspire to will some time be made I have no doubt, that it will be a true advance seems to me certain; but I realise also that there is another side to the shield. I think that self-government, even if it is not always the most efficient kind of Government, is a good thing but there are many interests in Calcutta which deserve to be consulted, and I know that many of you have some misgiving about throwing over your present system so precipitately for a new and untried system which at first may prove less efficient."

JOIN INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

APPEAL TO FERGUSSON COLLEGE STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, March 10.

The Hon. Principal Paranjpye has addressed an appeal to the students of the Fergusson College, requesting them to enrol themselves in the Indian Defence Force. Professors Bondale, Gokhale, Kelkar, M. R. Paranjpye, and V. G. Paranjpe of the Fergusson College, have offered their names for enlistment.

MR. ANDREWS GOES TO FIJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, March 10.

It has been decided that Mr. C. F. Andrews should go out to Fiji once more and try to help there. It is understood he starts almost at once on his mission.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The following eight Corporators, namely Messrs. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Hiralal D. Nanavati, Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Ramchandra B. Mantri, R. S. Navalkar, Dr. Ratansha T. Nariman and the Hon. Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla, have been duly nominated for election to the four vacancies of members of the Municipal, Standing Committee. The election will take place at this afternoon's meeting of the Corporation.

P, W. D. COMMITTEE IN RANGOON

SUBSTANCE OF TESTIMONY RECEIVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, March 10.

The P. W. D. Committee concluded its enquiry to-day after three and a half days' sittings. Fifteen witnesses in all were examined. The substance of the testimony was that Burma was badly provided with roads that there was no scope for decentralisation of work by further employment of local bodies, that private enterprise should be encouraged in employment of big contractors for works in the P. W. D., that the prospects of subordinates should be improved to secure honesty and better work and that the accounts should be simplified. Two witnesses, one of whom was a superintending engineer and the other an executive engineer, were in favour of doing away with superintending engineers and substituting Deputy Superintending Engineers.

The members of the Committee leave this evening for Mandalay on a holiday and will return by the 16th, leaving for Calcutta on the 17th.

ECONOMY AND EXAMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the Town Hall Meeting the other day, H. E. the Governor, in course of his speech, appealed to one and all to try and economise in these days of stress in order to help the War Loan. And to practice what he preaches, the Governor also announced that he was going to reduce his scale of living till the end of the war and that the money thus saved would be invested in the War Loan, the interest of which would be offered up as a war gift. Now, this is indeed a noble example well worthy of imitation by each and all of us and more especially the rich folks of Bombay. And since we mean to economise in every possible direction, I should like to make a suggestion by which a good deal of public money could be saved and used for the War Loan. The hot weather is approaching and there will be the usual annual exodus to the hills, which involves a heavy expenditure. Could not the Government abstain from this shift and thus avoid the huge and needless expense, it involves, at least till the end of the war? And could not the saving of all this precious money be well utilised for the War Loan? Right enough, a little inconvenience will have to be borne. But, if we are prepared to inconvenience ourselves to the extent of reducing even our scale of living, then we might well await with equanimity the trifling inconvenience to be suffered during the ensuing hot season in Bombay. And what is this sacrifice compared to the hardships of our poor soldiers in the trenches? Are they not undergoing all sorts of difficulties and privations for our sake and can we not suffer just a little, especially when that very little will help to swell up something, which will contribute towards victory, for which we are all longing?—Yours, etc.

"BONA FIDE."

Girgaum, 7-3-17.

NEW L.-G. OF UNITED PROVINCES.

SIR H. BUTLER TO SUCCEED SIR J. MESTON.

SIR R. CRADDOCK TO BE L.-G. OF BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 10.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in succession to the Hon. Sir James Meston, K.C.S.I., whose period of office has been extended to November, 1917.

His Majesty has also approved of the appointment of the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I., Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in succession to Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FEELING IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, March 10.

The news of the transfer of Sir Harcourt Butler to the United Provinces as Lieutenant-Governor is felt keenly by Burma where his Honour had made a great impression and had brought the province to the front. The "Rangoon Times" expresses regret at his Honour's departure, not being permitted to stay to see the many valuable undertakings started by him to come to fruition. By the manner in which Sir Harcourt has made himself personally familiar with all the phases of life in the province, and by the keen interest shown in many things outside the routine of Government he has set a very high standard for his successor.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

The "Pioneer" writes:—The announcement regarding the selection of Sir Harcourt Butler to succeed Sir James Meston may be said without exaggeration to have caused considerable flutter in the dovecots. Burma, conscious of its own lack of attraction for such an ambitious personality as Sir Harcourt Butler, may have come to reconcile itself to the prospect of parting from its present Lieutenant-Governor sooner or later before his full term of office had expired. The official world in the United Provinces, having regarded Sir Harcourt as permanently lost to the provincial cadre, had been dreaming its dreams and inevitably there will be disappointment at the wholly unexpected turn of affairs. The United Provinces under the coming regime may look forward perhaps to playing a less subdued part than it has of late years done in the Indian drame, but even Eden, as Sir Louis Dane once reminded the representatives of United Provinces, was not without its serpent and we may hope Sir Harcourt besides bringing greater glory to these provinces will not prefer mere triumphs of the day to more substantial, if less showy, results of sound and fearless administration. One could have wished some other sphere than the peaceful province of Burma had been selected to give full scope to Sir Reginald's administrative abilities, but it is one of the ironies of British rule in India. The most difficult province to administer is handed over to a man who may have no particular gift for ruling her, while another endowed with such gift is so often entrusted with the charge where his talents are wasted.

The "Leader" says that Sir Harcourt Butler is a strong man who has already impressed his individuality on the administration of Burma.

AN INCOME TAX GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the last Meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu was prevented by Mr. Lowndes the Vice-President from making further remarks on a grievance in the system of collecting Income Tax on Government Promissory Loans and Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, on the ground of the remarks being irrelevant to the subject under discussion. But the matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is. The Income Tax Authorities have ordered to deduct the maximum tax of one anna per rupee on all interest warrants of Government Paper etc. presuming that the holder's income is over Rs. 25,000 per annum and they throw the burden of proving that such is not the fact on the person taxed. But such a presumption is most preposterous. I am sure it will be at once admitted that 99 per cent. of the holders of such securities (except Banks and Bankers) are comparatively poor lower middle-class people whose income hardly comes to Rs. 1,000, much less to Rs. 2,000 per annum. To throw the burden of obtaining refund on this very large majority of the holders of Government Paper etc. is most harassing. Many of the holders are poor widows or illiterate ladies and uneducated men and such a harsh system of collecting the maximum tax on minimum incomes surely will not conduce to increase the popularity of the much depreciated Government Papers and Bonds. I, therefore, invite the Income Tax Authorities to devise some method—such as a Form of Declaration of Income, whereby poor people who have invested their money in Government Papers etc may be saved the trouble, expense and waste of time in applying for refund of small amounts of Income Tax and excess Income tax charged.—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Captain Roberts, Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Burma will be leaving on active service next month and Mr. C. J. Heath, A.D.C., to Sir Harcourt Butler is shortly joining the I.A.R.O.

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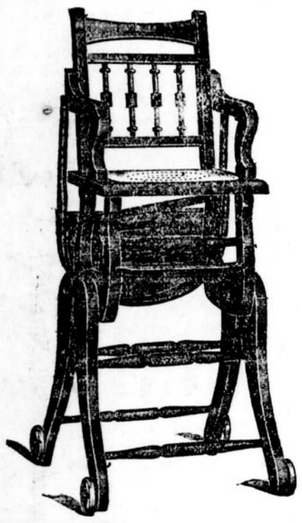

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MAHALAXMI RACES.

DETAILS AND RESULTS.

The following are the detailed results of Saturday's Racing at Mahaluxmi. A descriptive account appeared in our Sunday Edition.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—(Division II.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs 750; second Rs 300; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the third division.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's GOOD MORNING 8-10 A. Templeman 1
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's IKBAL 8-0, Collis 2
Mr. Saleh Moosa's JUSTICE 8-6, Trenoweth 3

Also Ran.—Fawakul 9-4; Royalist 9-1 Panama 8-11; Ormuz 8-1; Bikaneer 8-11, Shatra 8-9; Bayonet 8-7; Salim 8-3; Archer 7-12; Mint Master 7-10; Milos 7-0.

The Race.—They were sent level who Good Morning and Ikbal made the running Bikaneer a length behind. In the straigh Bikaneer gave up and Good Morning an Ikbal fought the issue. Good Morning lasted to win by a length, ½ length, neck

Time.—1 min. 42 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs 78-8 Place Rs 32, Rs 39-8 and Rs 110.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 49-8 Place Rs 22, Rs. 22 and Rs 58.

Trainer.—A. R. Dakeel.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—(Division I.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,000; second Rs 300; third Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs the third division.

Messrs. Abdul Karim Essa and Mubarack's DARTMOOR, 7-7, Purfoosing 1
Mr. D. S. Mehta's FALEH KHAN 7-0, Collis 2
Mr. Frank's MOUNT PLEASANT 9-4, Trahan 3

Also Ran.—Powerful 9-12; Fairy Gold 9-2; Refusal 8-10; Subhinea 7-10; Nassau 8-9; Major 8-9; Safi 8-6; Challenger 8-1; Morning Light 8-0; Thorium 7-13; Raven 7-1; Active 7-11.

The Race.—They gave trouble at the gate and at last were sent to an indifferent start when Dartmoor and Major cut the pace followed by Mount Pleasant. At the fourth furlong Powerful moved to fourth place but soon faded away. In the straight Faleh Khan joined Dartmoor and the pair made the race followed by Mount Pleasant. Won by a neck, neck, 1 length.

Time.—1min. 39 4/5 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 54. Place Rs. 19, Rs 87 and Rs 38.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 33. Place Rs. 11, Rs 49 and Rs 19.

Trainer.—Yusauf.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—(Division II.)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the second division.

Mr. A. Nanjee's BEDSPREAD 8-8, Harrison 1
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's BED-TIME 9-3, J. Ruiz 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s KINSALE, 8-8 F. Templeman 3

Also Ran.—Spenser 8-8; Anthracite 8-7; Margreen 8-5; Penny Pie 8-5; Madrina 7-9; Partial Eclipse 7-6.

The Race.—Bed Time and Spenser showed out first closely followed by Bedspread, Kinsale one length behind. At the bend Kinsale moved up to second place at the rails, Bed-Time and Bedspread made an exciting finish with Kinsale at their heels. Bedspread won by a short head, head, 1 length.

Time.—1 min. 30 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 50-8. Place Rs 19-8, Rs 23 and Rs. 24-8.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs 24-8. Place Rs 9-8, Rs 13-8 and Rs. 11-8.

Trainer.—Goolam Ali.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FURY, 8-8, J. Ruiz 1
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanjee's FOUR ACES 8-8, A. Templeman 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's CALIFORNIA, 7-5 Collis 3

Also Ran.—Full House 8-12; Launceston 8-12; Edward 8-12; Machine Gun 8-12; Pacific 8-8; Natal 7-5; Legislator 8-8; Devildom 8-8; Bhookhri 8-8; Rose Hill 7-9; Starling 7-5; Balloon 7-9; Bill Bailey 7-5; Union Jack 6-0.

The Race.—Balloon delayed the start considerably. When they were let go General Nawabzada's pair went ahead but were soon after passed by Union Jack who established a long lead till the fifth furlong where he was overtaken and disappeared in the rank behind. California was first to enter the straight and looked a winner when Fury and Four Aces closed on him and an exciting finish took place before the stands. Fury won by ½length and ¾ length.

Time.—1 min. 51 1/5 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 36-0. Place Rs. 48, Rs. 26-8, and Rs. 26-8.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 20. Place Rs. 35, Rs. 14-8, and Rs 11-8.

Trainer.—Sadullah Khan.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—(Division I.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs 1,000; third Rs 500. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the second division.

Messrs. Hastings and Downe's TOLLENDAL 7-7, Lynch 1
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's COUNTY CRICKET 8-3, Trenoweth 2
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's THUNDER 9-3, A. Templeman 3

Also Ran.—Black Walnut 9-7; Triple Alliance 9-1; Premiere 8-2; Binfield Grove 7-12; Carpentia 7-7; Dorian 7-6.

The Race.—From a good start Carpentia and Tollendal showed the way followed by County Cricket. They raced almost in the same order till before the stands where Carpentia was done with. County Cricket and Thunder who came strong fought it out for second place. Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, neck.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 28-8. Place Rs 21, Rs 21 and Rs 24.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 14. Place Rs 10, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10.

Trainer.—T. Redfern.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the second division.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ELDORADO 7-4, Lynch 1
Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY 8-10, Bowley 2
Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF ROYALS 9-10, F. Templeman 3

Also Ran.—Excelsior 9-7; Kainmers 8-2; Tawdry 8-0; Ajmer 7-13; Collector 7-13; Welcome 7-8; Shailan 7-8.

The Race.—Collector and Black Ivory made the running followed by Ace of Royals and Eldorado. They raced in tha order till the straight where Collector appeared done up and after a few more paces was tired out and fell off. Ace of Royals and Black Ivory drew out, but before the stands Eldorado who was handy behind shot out to win by ½ length, ¾ length, ½length.

Time.—1 min. 50⅕ secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 84-8 Place Rs 23-8, Rs 29 and Rs. 57.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 36-8. Place Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and Rs. 21.

Trainer.—Etul Rama.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance furlongs. (Straight.)

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs 500; third Rs 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the third division.

Mr. J. P. J. Walen's HIGHFIELD LADY 8-4, Flynn 1
Mr. J. Murphy's DOLLET 8-10, J. Rose ... 2
Mr. Pitt's SERVIAN 8-3, Wing 3

Also Ran.—Final Proof 9-3; Lucky Thought 9-0; Kitty O'Hara 8-12; Kilmarnock 8-10; Sungrebe 8-2, Minimum 6-7; Spring Daisy 6-7.

The Race.—They came almost level till near home when Highfield Lady drew out to win by a neck, half length, neck.

Time.—1 min.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 116-8. Place Rs 34, Rs 16-8 and Rs 17-8.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 50-8. Place Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and Rs 21.

Trainer G. E. Ramshaw.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs 500; third Rs 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the second division.

Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's GAZAL 9-4, F. Templeman 1
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's LORD ROSEBERRY 8-13, Trenoweth 2
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's TENEBREUSE 9-2, Ringstead 3*
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FULL MOON 7-5, Collis 3*
*Dead Heat.

Also Ran.—Maasal 9-1; Dhaidan 8-9; Compradore 8-1; Ata Allah 8-1; Sirmust 7-7; Saood 7-5.

The Race.—Lord Roseberry and Full Moon showed in front, followed by Saood and Dhaidan. Dhaidan gave up in the straight and Tenebreuse moved to third place, Gazal about a couple of lengths behind. Lord Roseberry looked as if he had the field beaten when Gazal drew out before the stands and snatched the verdict by a neck, ¾ length.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 40. Place Rs 18, Rs. 18-8, Rs 12-8 and 32.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 17. Place Rs 9, Rs 9, Rs 5/8, and Rs. 9-8.

Trainer.—Goolam Ali.

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Inform us your birth place exact birth-time, and date, and we shall tell you your future in exact.

Charge:—One question sent by V.P. 10 Annas.

We have many certificates secured from various people.

V. N. KHANDEKAR,
9, Kasba, Poona.

MEERUT SPRING MEETING.

LAST DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 10.

The weather conditions were fine for the last day of the Meerut Spring Meeting. There were altogether six races on the card and a fairly large gathering assembled on the course. The scratchings were very few and the events proved interesting.

The following are the results:—

THE STAYERS' PLATE.—Distance two and a half miles over ten flights of hurdles.

Maharaja Sahib of Patiala's MIL, 11-13, Northmore 1
Colonel Desraj Urs' MOLLY D, 9-9, Clark 2
Mr. Dee's DOLLY DIMPLE, 12-0, Hughes 3

Also Ran:—Le Soleil 11-7, Flashlight 9-0.

The Race:—Barker, who rode Flashlight, fell down.

Betting:—One and halvse against Mil, twos Dolly Dimple, sixes the rest.

Won by ten lengths, twenty lengths between second and third.

Time:—4 mins. 55 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 5.

THE SARDANA PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Sinhg's TOYLENE, 9-12, Quinn 1
Capt. Weatherall's LADY LYRIC, 8-5, Barker 2
Colonel Beville's LITTLE EVA, 7-6, Abdul Wahed 3

Also Ran:—Grey Light 9-11, Sincere 7-7, Sirenia 6-12, St. Twist 6-10.

Betting:—Four to five on Toylene, threes against Lady Lyric, sixes Sincere and Grey Light each, eights Little Eva and Sirenia each, twelves St. Twist.

Won by three lengths, five lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 19⅘ secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 4.

THE C. P. PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAJOR-GENERAL, 9-8, Quinn 1
Maharaja Sahib of Patiala's HOUSEMAID, 8-1, Abdul Wahed 2
Maharaja Sahib of Patiala's DICK TURPIN, 9-8, Firth 3

Also Ran:—Namuna 8-8, Amphitryon 8-7, Atlanta 8-3, Red Virgin 6-13, S. B. 6.

Betting:—Twos against Dick Turpin, two and a half Namuna, threes Major-General, sixes Amphitryon, Atlanta, Housemaid each, eights S. B., twelves Red Virgin.

Won by a half length, one and a half lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17¾ secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 7.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

Yuvaraja of Mysore's PESHWA, 6-10, Dinga 1
Mr. St. Maur's FARCHOUD, 6-2, Northmore 2
Mr. Woodward's SUNSPOT, 10-0, Quinn... 3

Also Ran:—The Winner 10-7, Bahlool 10-2, Byrim 10-0, Sefim 7-9, Old Joe 7-3, Searchlight II 6-13, Taiseer 6-5, Farchoud 6-2.

Betting:—Evens Sunspot, threes against Searchlight II and Peshwa each, eights Byrim, and Taiseer each, tens Old Joe.

Won by a head, one and a half lengths between second and third.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 7.

THE R. C. T. C. PLATE.—Distance one and a half miles.

Colonel Desraj Urs' LORD ROBERT, 7-7, Melsom 1
Mr. Watson's SILVER MEMORY, 9-0, Firth 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MENES, 8-13, Quinn 3

Also Ran:—Glenlyon 7-2, Monsoon 7-2.

Betting:—Four to six on Silver Memory, twos against Menes, threes Monsoon, sixes Glenlyen, sevens Lord Robert.

Won by three lengths, five lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 38 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 14.

THE KEMPTON PLATE. Distance one mile.

Mr. Dee's TARFOOT, 8-8, Firth 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAVOURNEEN, 9-0, Quinn 2
Colonel Thornton's NEVINA, 7-7, Mitchell 3

Also Ran:—Rose Lawn 9-7, First Chance 7-11, Mesalliance 7-10, Gipsy King 7-9.

Betting:—One and a half against Nevina, twos Mavourneen, threes Tarfoot, fours Rose Lawn, sixes the rest.

Won by one and a half lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 47 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 13.

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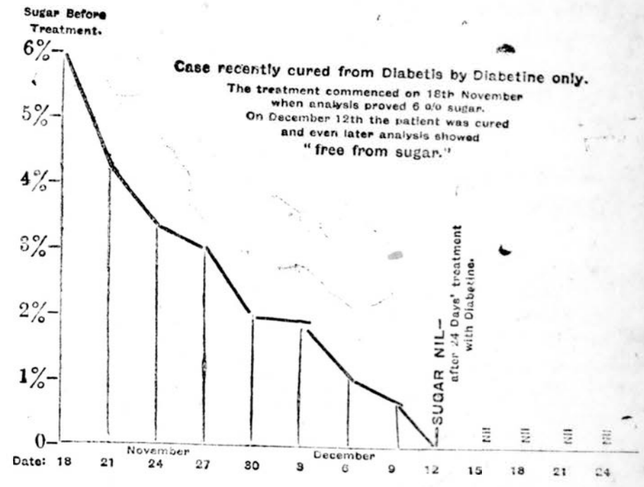
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The treatment commenced on 18th November when analysis proved 6 o/o sugar.
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SUGAR NIL— after 24 Days' treatment with Diabetine.
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INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received w be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.
Post Office 5-years Cash certificates (Issue)of 1917-18)

Principal and Interest Secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

The following prospectus of the Indian War Loan is published in a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary.

I. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

Issue Price: Rs. 95 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 95 per cent on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 15 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August, 1947: but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August, 1929, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Sinking Fund.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent. of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

II. WAR BONDS 1920 AND WAR BONDS 1922.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

Issue Price: Rs. 100 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 100 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 20 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that day be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5½ per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August, 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August, 1922.

III. POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

FOR

RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50, AND. RS. 100,

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.
ISSUE PRICE:

RS. 7-12, RS. 15-8, RS. 38-12' AND RS. 77-8

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

FORM OF SECURITIES.

1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms—

(1) Inscribed Stock Certificate transferable by deed;

(2) Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement;

(3) Bearer Bonds transferable by delivery.

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

INCOME-TAX.

2. Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax, Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

CONVERSION RIGHTS.

3. For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of War Loan 1929—1947 taken up, the subscriber may convert Rs. 150 (nominal) of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans, or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India, and receive in lieu thereof War Loan 1929—1947 at the rate of—

Rs. 65 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3 per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 76 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3½ per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 92 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan converted together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of this further amount less one anna in the rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November, 1917, but not later than the 15th January, 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form.

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August, 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office) may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons:—

(1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant General or Comptroller,

(2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and

(3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 100 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for:—

(a) Fully paid allotments, or

(b) Instalment allotments.

11. A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Accountant General or any Bank or broker or any District Treasury.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

12. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

13. Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 23.

Notes—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929-47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

14. Amounts applying for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 13.

15. The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings banks account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

16. Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

17. Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

18. An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above.

19. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the convertor through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November, 1917, and before the 15th January, 1918,

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Post Office.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 and RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

20. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April, 1917, at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

21. These Certificates will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10 obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20 obtainable on payment of Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50 obtainable on payment of Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100 obtainable on payment of Rs. 77-8.

22. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years' period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

23. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or 4 per cent. Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

24. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

25. Forms of applications for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

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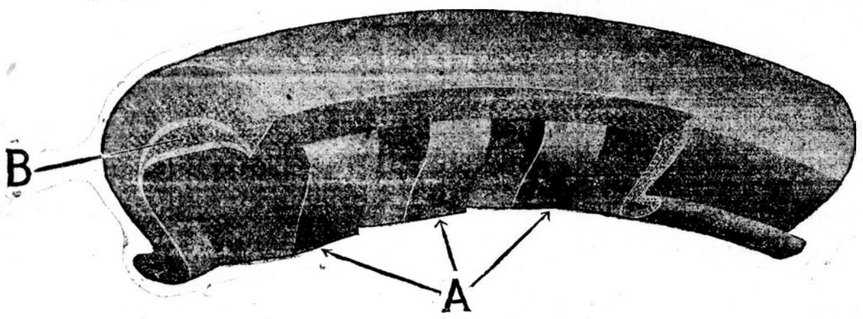
No fear of punctures or blow-outs. No spare wheel, tires or tubes to carry. Continuous service. No delay on the road and no repair bills to pay.



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When the engineer constructs a bridge, he estimates the weight the bridge must carry, then builds piers at intervals and laces beams from pier to pier sufficient to carry the load.

An automobile wheel is built of spokes and a felloe which is the same principle as piers of a bridge and beams from pier to pier.

Similarly a Dayton Airless tire is constructed of piers or spokes of rubber and an annular rib of straight cut fabric and rubber corresponding to the beams of a bridge or the felloe of a wheel.

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Send for our descriptive booklet.

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and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc.

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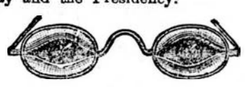

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ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

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Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.
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Rs. 100 BRITANNIC

about which a rider says as under:—Please note that this party even to-day is using the machine though more than six years in constant use. It must be understood that it is an English made machine and not any cheap machine under fictitious name.

Dear Sirs, Bombay, 20th February, 1915

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Now read the following specification which will explain all.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¼ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
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